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ESTABLISHED 1887

OPEC Ministers Fail to Establish Production Quotas for Members

By Don A. Schanche

VIENNA — Oil ministers of the Organización de Petróleo Exportadores (OPEC) failed to resolve the crucial question of production quotas Monday, raising the strong possibility that the oil cartel may not be able to defend the present price of its oil.

The ministers of the 13-member cartel ended two days of formal discussions here in sharp disagreement over which of their nations will have to sacrifice, and how much, in order to bring production into line with sagging market demands.

The ministers had unanimously agreed earlier to retain the present OPEC benchmark price of \$34 a barrel and to limit overall OPEC production to an average of 18.5 million barrels a day in 1983 — just one million more than the limit set last March — in order to limit market supplies and keep the price propped up.

But Iran and Saudi Arabia remained at loggerheads over who should suffer and who should gain under the new ceiling, with neither willing to accept the quotas proposed by the other.

Rather than continue the seemingly irresolvable dispute over allocation of individual quotas within the new overall limit, the OPEC conference adjourned and left the problem to be tackled at an unspecified time by "consultations among the respective governments," according to a final communiqué.

Thus the conference, which was called to restore discipline in the badly split ranks of the cartel, ended about where it began with no definite framework for upholding the \$34 price structure.

"The price structure will arrange itself," said Delkachem Nabi, Algeria's oil minister. "Everybody



Marc Nan Nguema of Gabon, the OPEC secretary-general, making a point at a news conference Monday in Vienna. At left is Maitam Yahaya Dikko of Nigeria, the OPEC conference president.

will be free to fix his own production according to his own criteria."

An American expert for a multi-national oil company, who asked not to be identified, said the failure to agree on production quotas at Vienna means oil prices "probably will continue a slow but steady drift downward."

A previous OPEC effort to allocate production quotas among its members last March collapsed in July when Iran, Libya and some other nations overshot their quotas and undercut the benchmark price.

Mohammed Gharazi, Iran's oil minister, said that his nation would continue producing at its present level of 3.2 million barrels daily, up from the 1.2-million-barrel quota allocated last March, and that pricing policies would remain unchanged.

Sheikh Yamani did not mention price cutting at the conference and appeared to be less perturbed by the outcome of the meeting than some of the other ministers. Noting that the atmosphere of the talks was less heated and unfriendly than he had expected, he said that "we all agreed to preserve the price structure in OPEC."

The bulk of the Townsend Thoresen ferry European Gateway lay off Harwich, England, Monday after a collision.

Collision of Ferries Off England Kills 5

United Press International

HARWICH, England — Two ferryboats collided late Sunday night off the southeastern coast of England, killing at least five persons and spilling dozens of passengers into icy seas, the British Coast Guard said.

The European Gateway, bound for Rotterdam, capsized 29 minutes after a 200-foot (60-meter) gash was ripped in its side in the collision with the Speedlink Vanguard train ferry, bound from Belgium, shortly before midnight.

Helicopters and rescue boats rushed to the scene two miles from the Harwich harbor and pulled 64 survivors from the North Sea. The victims and survivors were all from the European Gateway, which was carrying 70 persons and 48 trucks.

Officials said five persons aboard the capsized ferry had drowned and that an air-and-sea search was continuing Monday for a sixth person who was presumed to have drowned.

There were problems with the European Gateway's lifeboats. "We got the boats over the side, but they were shackled by a piece of wire at the top," said Stewart Bell, a truck driver on board the ferry. "There was no way you could undo them."

"People were jumping into the lifeboats," Mr. Bell said, "and then as the ship started to come over, the water was banging the boats against the ship and they just smashed up."

"It wasn't possible to get into the lifeboats," said another passenger, Joup Jozef of the Netherlands. "They seemed to be stuck and soon the ship was leaning too far. I ran to my cabin for a life jacket, but there wasn't one there."

A spokesman for the Townsend Thoresen shipping line, owner of the European Gateway, said an inquiry into the incident had begun.

Although badly damaged, the Sealink line's Speedlink Vanguard helped with initial rescue efforts and then limped into port and berthed safely, officials said.

The port area at Harwich, 60 miles (96 kilometers) northeast of London, was sealed off to facilitate the transfer of survivors ashore.

Ferries in the English Channel had been halted most of Sunday by gale force winds.



A survivor of the ferry collision being brought ashore Monday from a rescue vessel at the Felixstowe, England, dock.

Italy Official Calls Attack on Pope 'Act of War'

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

ROME — The so-called Bulgarian connection — suspected Bulgarian involvement in last year's attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II and other cases involving internal security and smuggling of arms and drugs — was the subject of a day-long debate Monday in the Chamber of Deputies.

Four members of the cabinet of Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani participated in the discussion, but they shed no new light on the matters, which remain under judicial investigation.

However, the debate underlined the differing attitudes within the four-party coalition government on the subject. The Socialists have been the most outspoken in accepting as fact a Bulgarian role in an alleged plot that led to Mehmet Ali Agca's firing the shots that wounded the pope on May 13, 1981.

In a declaration going beyond

earlier expression of government views, as well as anything said by his cabinet colleagues Monday, Defense Minister Leilio Lagorio appeared to accept as fact Soviet involvement, through Bulgarian agents, in the attempted assassination.

Mr. Colombo specified two measures without stating whether they were under study or already in effect. They were a tightening of visa regulations for Bulgarians wishing to come to Italy and an examination of the size of the staff of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome.

The foreign minister described Friday's news conference in Sofia, in which Bulgaria affirmed the innocence of two Bulgarians accused of complicity in the attack on the pope, as "an evident attempt by the Sofia government to deflect from itself the suspicion."

Later, a Foreign Ministry official said pointedly in matters of foreign affairs, the government's position was authoritatively stated by the foreign minister, Emilio Colombo.

Without specific accusations,

Mr. Colombo said that Italy was about to study and put into effect a series of "preliminary" and pre-

questioned. Bulgaria has refused to do so. The officials, Teodoro Ayavazov and Vassiliev Guelio Kolev, have returned to Bulgaria.

While refraining from accusations against Bulgaria in the shooting of the pope, Justice Minister Clelio Darida said that Sofia was a principal contact point for suppliers of narcotics and arms.

Mr. Darida also noted that a trade union official arrested earlier this year on suspicion of links with the Red Brigades terrorists said to have had contacts with Bulgarian agents, as well as the terrorists who kidnapped U.S. Army General James L. Dozier.

The foreign minister described Friday's news conference in Sofia, in which Bulgaria affirmed the innocence of two Bulgarians accused of complicity in the attack on the pope, as "an evident attempt by the Sofia government to deflect from itself the suspicion."

Mr. Lagorio asserted that Italian counterespionage services reported that in the period of the attempt on the pope's life and during the detention of General Dozier, from December 1981 to February 1982, coded radio traffic between Bulgaria and Italy had increased notably.

The Italian authorities have

asked Bulgaria to waive the diplomatic immunity of two members of its embassy staff so they may be

wished a nuclear weapons capability.

The level of Indian concern about Pakistan's activities has risen sharply in the last few weeks and apparently is linked to completion of a clandestine plutonium reprocessing facility on the outskirts of Islamabad, according to sources.

In New Delhi, the Indian government Monday called the assertion "absolute rubbish." The Ministry of External Relations, in a statement, said: "The story is a figment of someone's imagination. The report is totally false and unfounded. On the contrary, we are engaged in a very serious exercise of bringing about a rapprochement between India and Pakistan."

While the U.S. sources said no plutonium has been reprocessed at the so-called New Labs plant, built next to the Pakistani Institute for Nuclear Science and Technology, Pakistan appears able to begin operating the facility at any time.

The Indian and U.S. governments are concerned that Pakistan

intends to use New Labs to reprocess spent fuel diverted from the Kanupp atomic power station outside Karachi. The International Atomic Energy Agency has been unable for 21 months to keep track of the amount of plutonium produced there because Pakistan is no longer totally dependent on verifiable quantities of imported fuel for the reactor.

American sources said Pakistan has been operating the Kanupp station during that time at a reduced power level and could have produced 10 to 20 kilograms of weapons-grade plutonium, enough material for one to three Hiroshima-sized weapons.

The Indian contingency plan, according to sources, called for an air strike at the reprocessing plant and at a uranium enrichment plant being built nearby in the village of Kutha.

The enrichment plant, on which Pakistan began working clandestinely in the mid-1970s, represents a longer-range threat because intelligence experts say it is unlikely that the facility can produce weapons-grade uranium until at least the mid-1980s.

But unlike the reprocessing option, which under present circumstances probably could not provide Pakistan with material for more than two nuclear bombs, the completed enrichment plant could produce a continuing supply of highly enriched uranium suitable for a plutonium bomb.

A major consideration to Mrs. Gandhi's decision to defer a strike is the potential for a nuclear war.

The Indian and U.S. governments are concerned that Pakistan

is deserting ruins of what once was an Afghan border post, they loaded mules, donkeys and horses loaded with a wide array of ammunition, grenades and heavier weapons.

A group of insurgents that I accompanied into Afghanistan waited three days in the nearby Pakistani town of Parachinar for arrival of weapons from Peshawar, headquarters of the Afghan resistance parties. The Mujahidin picked up their arms at a small office in Parachinar set up by the parties as a sort of distribution center.

A truck arrived carrying a variety of weapons of a sophistication not seen during a visit last year. There were 150 new Chinese Kalashnikovs with folding metal stocks; 300 khaki plastic-covered mines, also from China; 15 mortars, both 2-inch type, of British manufacture, and a Chinese 82mm variety; four 82mm recoilless rifles; anti-tank cannons, each brand new, with Chinese markings; and 24 grenades.

Supplies of this kind reportedly have doubled or tripled since last year. The center at Parachinar is said to receive a truckload like this one every three or four days, and it is not the only distribution center.

Inside Afghanistan, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, recoilless rifles and mortars were much more in evidence than outside interference ceases.

The supply line to the Afghan rebels could be seen in action recently at the tiny frontier hamlet of Teri Mangal just inside Pakistan, a town of hastily constructed buildings, muddy streets and crowds of armed men.

There scores of Islamic insurgents, who call themselves Mujahidin, crossed the border day after day carrying new Kalashnikovs with markings in Chinese or Arabic, or modified .303-caliber rifles made in Canada or the United States. Passing the

border, the guerrillas accurately fired five RPG-7s and crippled all five vehicles — two armored personnel carriers and three trucks — in three minutes. That ambush illustrated that the resistance was capable of challenging Soviet control of the major roads, something that few observers had thought likely in December 1979, when the Soviet forces entered Afghanistan.

Resistance officials insist that they have purchased all these new weapons on the open market or from the local arms industry.

Pakistani authorities have denied Soviet allegations that they were supplying the Mujahidin with arms.

But Afghan, Pakistani and European sources told a different story. Resistance leaders acknowledge privately that they do not have enough money to pay for all the weapons they are receiving. And while it is true that Pakistan is not giving arms to the Mujahidin, it is the major conduit for funneling weapons to them in Afghanistan.

The sources said that a framework was set up to deliver arms from the four donor countries through Pakistan, the common motivation being the fear of Soviet expansionism.

The principal weakness of the insurgents is the lack of defenses against Soviet air attacks by helicopter gunships and MiG fighter planes.

Two journalists have seen guerrillas with a shoulder-fired SAM-7 anti-aircraft missile launcher. But despite reports to the contrary, the weapon is very rare among the insurgents. None of the groups that I visited around Kabul has ever had one.

Because of this, daylight operations in areas close to Soviet airbases are almost impossible, and there appears little doubt that the Soviet troops increasingly are using the gunship as the pivot of their counterinsurgency tactics.

Afghan Rebels Getting Foreign Aid — Truckloads of Modern Arms

By Arnout van Lynden

International Herald Tribune

INSIDE AFGHANISTAN

Third of a series

have reduced supplies to the Afghan guerrillas, perhaps to put some distance between his government and U.S. policies.

The increase in the amount and sophistication of weapons at the disposal of the guerrillas has probably been the most important factor in ensuring both the survival of the resistance movement and the escalation of the war over the past three years.

The arms supply from abroad has also provided the Soviet Union with a justification for keeping its troops in the country, Moscow says that its troops will stay in Afghanistan until all outside interference ceases.

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Cambodians Say Vietnam Set to Attack

Rebel Coalition Pledges To Wage Guerrilla War

United Press International
SINGAPORE — The Vietnamese Army is preparing a major offensive against Cambodian insurgents that could send more than 100,000 refugees into Thailand, Cambodian resistance leaders said Monday.

Son Sann, prime minister of the national coalition government opposing the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, appealed to Western nations for military and material aid to fight the Vietnamese.

"The belated dry season has arrived," Mr. Son Sann said. "The Vietnamese military offensive of the scale of the 1978-79 blitzkrieg is imminent." At that time, 200,000 Vietnamese troops entered the country.

General Dien Del, Mr. Son Sann's top military leader, said his outnumbered and poorly armed forces would not engage Vietnamese troops in battle. "We will evacuate our civilian population and use guerrilla tactics against the Vietnamese," he said.

He said his forces included 9,000 well-trained and armed troops and 6,000 men who have completed training but have no weapons.

Mr. Son Sann and General Dien Del were in Singapore for discussions with Singapore government leaders, who have provided the noncommunist parties in the coalition with their strongest outside support.

General Dien Del said the United States had been helpful in providing military intelligence on Vietnamese troop movements in return for detailed reports from the resistance network in Cambodia.

Kohl Says Victory Possible in March Despite Setback

Reuters
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Monday he still believed his Christian Democratic Union had a good chance of winning West Germany's general election in March, despite the setback of losing seats in the Hamburg state legislature in an election there Sunday.

"We did not achieve our aim. We have undoubtedly suffered a setback," Mr. Kohl told reporters after Christian Democratic leaders met to discuss the unexpected victory of the opposition Social Democratic Party. "We will have to fight hard for every vote," he said of the March election.

The Social Democrats won 51.3 percent of the vote — 8.6 percent more than in the last Hamburg elections in June. Support for the Christian Democrats fell by 4.6 percent to 38.6 percent in the first major test of the popularity of Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition since it took office in October, ousting Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat.

Nicaraguan Army Says Rebels Failed in Bid to Seize Part of Country

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

JALAPA, Nicaragua — The Nicaraguan Army says that in five days of sporadic combat ending last week, it broke up a major attempt by U.S.-backed counterrevolutionary guerrillas to occupy part of Nicaragua and declare it a liberated zone.

The fighting in the hills 135 miles (220 kilometers) north of Managua involved mortar exchanges, artillery fire from army gunners and the first open deployment of Managua's Soviet-made T-55 tanks and BTR-60 armored personnel carriers since the guerrillas stepped up attacks against the three-year-old Sandinist government last summer, army officers said.

It came in response to what Sandinist commanders here portrayed as coordinated approaches by three counterrevolutionary units totaling 900 men. This would be an unusually large force in what heretofore has been a series of harassment raids and sabotage by commando teams from hideaways inside Nicaragua and across the border in Honduras.

In Washington, the U.S. State Department has refused to comment on widespread reports that the Reagan administration is providing direct and indirect assistance to the anti-Sandinist forces, saying that it is against policy.

According to the Jalapa regional commander, Captain Rodriguez Gonzalez Garcia, one group of about 250 men was discovered moving in from the east near the Arenal de Yali River, a second group of 500 was encountered moving west in the rugged border hills of Jesus, and a third of 150 was found farther south, well inside Nicaragua.

Their aim, Captain Gonzalez said, was to take Jalapa and make it the capital of a liberated zone in this northernmost part of Nueva Segovia province. Although Jalapa has only 9,000 inhabitants and the area comprises mostly hillside coffee farms, occupying even a small piece of Nicaraguan territory would be a major advance for the anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

Captain Gonzalez said that all but a few dispersed bands were driven back into Honduras in five days of fighting that ended Dec. 14. But he acknowledged that part of one unit came as close to Jalapa as two miles before being discovered and forced back in three days.

Former CIA Man Gets 30 Years for Libya Smuggling

The Associated Press

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia — Edwin P. Wilson, the former CIA agent convicted last month of smuggling arms to Libya, was sentenced Monday to 30 years in prison and fined \$200,000 after the first of four criminal trials arising from his dealings with Libya.

Mr. Wilson was convicted on seven conspiracy, firearms and export law violations connected with the smuggling of four pistols and an M-16 rifle from the United States to Libya, a nation the United States says has been a leading supporter of international terrorism.

The seven charges carried a maximum of 39 years in prison and a \$240,000 fine. Mr. Wilson, 54, will not have to serve more than 15 years behind bars, however, because U.S. District Judge Richard L. Williams made some of the sentences concurrent.

Mr. Wilson's attorney continued to maintain that Mr. Wilson was working for the CIA when he dealt with Libya, a claim the prosecutors denied.

In the next five weeks, Mr. Wilson faces three more trials on charges of supplying munitions to a Libyan terrorist training camp and conspiring to kill a Libyan dissident in Egypt.

India Is Said to Receive French-German Missiles

Reuters

NEW DELHI — India has started receiving French-West German Milan anti-tank missiles, which it is expected to manufacture later, the Press Trust of India reported Monday.

The news agency quoted unidentified sources as saying that India had decided to buy a small number of the sophisticated missiles while waiting for domestic production to start in 1985.

Major Temblor in Pacific

Reuters

WASHINGTON — A major earthquake occurred Sunday in the area of the Tonga Islands in the Pacific, the U.S. Geological Survey reported Monday.

The paper said that after questioning Mr. Walesa for half an hour at the finance office, officials took him on a ride around country roads for seven hours to protect him from being followed by the foreign press at an embarrassing moment.

The second OAU meeting in Tripoli, at which the Polisario participated, stayed away, failed in November over the question of who should represent Chad.



WORLD BRIEFS

Iran Says 62 Killed by Iraqi Missiles

NICOSIA (AP) — The casualty toll from Sunday's Iraqi missile attack on the city of Dezful in western Iran has risen to 62 dead and 287 injured, the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, reported Monday.

Casualty and damage figures were still being compiled but latest reports from the city said that 120 houses, 380 shops and 28 automobiles had been damaged, in some cases destroyed completely, IRNA reported. The agency said that "heavy loss of life" occurred after a second barrage of missiles hit the city 15 minutes after the first missiles struck late in the afternoon.

The second missile barrage struck amid "large numbers of volunteers" who had rushed to rescue people and dig out bodies buried in the debris of the houses hit in the first attack, the agency said. In many cases the bodies were so mutilated they could not be recognized, IRNA added. Dezful has a population of about 100,000.

Caracas Power Plant Blaze Kills 98

CARACAS (UPI) — Firefighters battled for the second day Monday to bring under control a blaze that engulfed a power plant, killing at least 98 persons and blacking out the Venezuelan capital. Rescue workers were searching for more bodies, a police spokesman said, and the fire is still "out of control."

The cause of Sunday's explosion at the Electricidad de Caracas power plant at Tocaco, 24 miles (38 kilometers) northwest of Caracas, was not known. The plant supplied the city with about 30 percent of its electricity.

Spokesmen for the police and rescue teams placed the number of injured at more than 200, while broadcast news reports said that about 300 people were believed hurt in the explosion and fire.

Sri Lanka Extends Emergency Rule

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — The government of President Junius R. Jayewardene brushed aside opposition demands Monday and extended for a further month a nationwide state of emergency imposed in October.

The state of emergency, which was due to expire Monday, was imposed Oct. 20 immediately after a presidential election in which Mr. Jayawardene was re-elected for a second term. The stated aim was to prevent the spread of post-election violence.

The opposition parties, led by the Freedom Party, wanted the emergency lifted before Wednesday's referendum on extending the present Parliament for a further six years without a general election. The party has been campaigning for general elections to be held when the current Parliament's term ends next August.

Heart Patient Stands for First Time

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP) — Dr. Barney B. Clark stood up on his own Monday for the first time since an artificial heart was implanted in his chest Dec. 2, and doctors said he was ready to be freed from the respirator that has been helping him breathe.

Dr. William C. DeVries, who implanted Dr. Clark's plastic heart, said his patient was removed from all antibiotics Monday.

Dr. Chase N. Peterson, University of Utah vice president for health sciences, said the ailing dentist's "sense of humor has been returning" and that Dr. Clark had begun sipping water and might soon get juice or solid food.

UN Assails U.S.-Israel Military Pacts

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — By a 113-17 vote with 15 abstentions, the United Nations General Assembly criticized Monday strategic cooperation agreements between Israel and the United States and called on all countries to end aid to Israel "aimed at encouraging aggressive policies."

By a 123-2 vote with 19 abstentions, the 157-nation assembly demanded that Israel withdraw from all occupied Arab territories as a prelude to Palestinian self-determination and urged the Security Council to "facilitate the process of Israeli withdrawal."

The first resolution was on the situation in the Middle East and the second on the question of Palestine; items that the assembly debated earlier this month. The United States and Israel voted against both resolutions, sponsored primarily by nonaligned and communist countries.

For the Record

GRIESBACH, West Germany (UPI) — The historian Jan Myndarik, one of the first signers of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights manifesto, has been released from prison and was expelled to West Germany on Monday, according to Lukes Pachmann, a Czechoslovak exile living here. Mr. Myndarik was arrested in May 1981 on charges of writing subversive articles.

India Weighed N-Plant Attack In Pakistan, U.S. Sources Say

(Continued from Page 1)
French-built Crotale surface-to-air missiles.

"But under the present environmental movement, I don't think there is a necessity of India to be that hostile," General Zia said. "We are not in competition with India. We have not developed, we are not capable of developing and have no intention of developing an atomic bomb."

While he acknowledged "there may be some concern" in India about Pakistan's nuclear program, General Zia said the subject "never came up" when he met with Mrs. Gandhi two months ago in New Delhi. The two agreed to open talks directed at concluding a nonaggression treaty.

Mani Shanker Aiyar, a spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry, said Monday that Pakistan's foreign secretary, Niaz Nayak, is to visit New Delhi Wednesday to complete details for the formation of a joint commission for normalization of relations between the two countries and to discuss a non-aggression treaty that has been under consideration since 1981.

Asked if the U.S. sources' assertions would jeopardize the talks, Mr. Aiyar replied, "I hope the position with which it has been denied will put this behind us."

Although American intelligence has known for several years that Pakistan was clandestinely building the New Labs reprocessing plant, General Zia told The Post:

"We have no reprocessing facility whatsoever. Pakistani scientists are experimenting with how to reprocess one ounce of plutonium as scientists. You cannot deny scientists the right to experiment."

Zimbabwe Out of Gasoline

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
HARARE, Zimbabwe — The fuel crisis in Zimbabwe brought traffic to a near standstill Monday, and garage owners said they had sold the last of their gasoline until the next government-controlled allocation in January.

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مكتبة من الأهم



House conferees as they began discussing a compromise emergency funding measure to prevent a shutdown of the government. From left are Silvio O. Conte, Republican of Massachusetts; Joseph M. McDade, Republican of Pennsylvania; and Jack Edwards, Republican of Alabama.

Congress Conferees Cut MX Funds, Drop Job Plan From Spending Bill

By Helen Dewar
and Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House-Senate negotiators gave in to President Ronald Reagan Sunday night by dropping a job-creation program but defied him by cutting MX missile production funds as they crafted what they hoped would be a veto-proof stopgap spending package to resume the flow of money to most government departments and agencies.

They also agreed to a pay increase of 10 percent to 15 percent for nearly 33,000 senior federal executives as part of a compromise on congressional pay that would raise House members' salaries and let senators earn unlimited amounts of outside income.

[The House approved the measure Monday by a 232-54 vote. United Press International reported it still awaited Senate action.]

Congress was not expected to finish action on the emergency measure until late Monday at the earliest. This was expected to mean a partial shutdown of the government starting Tuesday until final agreement could be reached and funding restored. All workers were told to report for duty Monday morning.

Peter Roussel, a White House spokesman, said Sunday night that Mr. Reagan will "wait and see what comes to him" before deciding whether to accept a bill without job money or MX production funds.

Bowing to Mr. Reagan's threats to veto the spending measure if it included job-creation money approved by both houses — \$5.4 billion by the House and \$1.2 billion by the Senate — the conferees struck out all spending for public works and other employment programs.

But, responding to his hints that he might accept what White House aides called "humanitarian" assistance, they included \$100 million

for fuel assistance for low-income families and \$25 million to help victims of plant shutdowns.

Conferees, at the insistence of House members led by Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York, chairman of the military appropriations subcommittee, rejected \$988 million in MX production funds. They kept the missile program alive by approving \$2.5 billion for research and development but froze expenditure of most of the money until Congress approves a basing system.

Congressional opposition to the MX stemmed largely from widespread skepticism about Mr. Reagan's choice of the "dense pack" plan for deploying 100 MX missiles, each with 10 nuclear warheads, in a closely spaced formation near Warren Air Force Base outside Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Conferees left \$250 million available to be used for testing various basing plans and the missile itself until its first flight. The test missiles could be deployed after Congress approves a basing mode.

Conferees also went along with the House in dropping \$498 million in procurement funds for the Pershing-2 missile, scheduled for deployment in Western Europe beginning next December. They kept \$30 million to train Pershing crews.

The conferees also agreed to extend the proposed new spending authority through Sept. 30, meaning the appropriations would last throughout the current fiscal year.

There was also considerable speculation among congressional leaders that rejection of the job spending would add pressure on the Senate to pass a job-creating increase in the gasoline tax awaiting final action.

The conferees completed work on the bill after the Senate broke free of a filibuster and formally

signed off on the continuing resolution and Mr. Reagan signs it.

adopted its version of the measure.

In the conference, the House prevailed over the Senate on military aid to Israel, resulting in a cut of \$375 million in loans and credits from the level approved by the Senate over administration objections.

Also, a House-approved ban on further spending for the Clinch River breeder reactor was rejected in favor of a spending cutback from \$200 million to \$181 million.

The pay increase, the first for high-level government executives since 1979, was approved as part of a compromise under which House members' salaries would be raised by 15 percent and senators would forgo a pay increase in exchange for no limit on the amount of money they can earn from speechmaking and other outside activities.

The pay compromise sets up an unusual but not unprecedented dual pay system for members of the House and Senate. Senators would continue to receive \$60,662.50 annually, as members of both houses now receive, while House members' pay would be raised to \$69,800 a year. Outside income in the House is limited to 30 percent of a member's annual salary.

Federal executives, whose pay is tied to that of Congress, have not received a raise in four of the last five years because Congress has been afraid to increase its own pay, citing possible negative voter reaction.

However, it was generally believed that a postelection session, with many members who are retiring and others who do not have to face the voters again for at least two years, would be the safest time to approve a congressional pay increase.

The raise will not become law until both chambers pass the conference agreement on the continuing resolution and Mr. Reagan signs it.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Rescue Operation

The scale of worldwide economic decline now requires the governments of the rich industrial countries to pull together as never before. In economic policy, governments are accustomed to thinking mainly in terms of their own domestic necessities. Until a few years ago, the strong countries' separate recoveries were always enough to draw the others along. But it will not happen this time. The signals and warnings of recent days deserve careful reflection.

First item: The United States has just reported a record trade deficit in the third quarter of the year. That is the effect of an overvalued dollar, making American products uncompetitive abroad. The overvalued dollar is, in turn, the result of the very high American interest rates, which are related to the prospect of very large deficits in the U.S. budget. The widening trade deficit over the coming year will exert a dangerous drag on recovery in the United States.

Second item: The decline in foreign trade is not limited to the American economy. The International Monetary Fund reports that exports of all the industrial countries dropped in the third quarter, and the total decline was severe. That has not happened since World War II. Imports also fell in all of the industrial countries except the United States, and that downward spiral is having a devastating effect on the poor countries that live by selling to industrial markets.

Third item: The World Bank's job is to help poor countries raise their standards of living. A.W. Clausen, president of the bank, observed in a speech that, as a group, the developing countries have suffered actual reductions in income per capita over the past two years. But, he added, the effects are not limited to the poor countries. When they cannot sell, they cannot buy—and the developing countries are an important customer of American industry. "The slump in Third World development is also aggravating unemployment in the United States," Clausen pointed out.

Fourth item: The IMF reported that the Third World's accumulation of debt accelerated this year. Most of the bank loans are concentrated in four countries—Mexico, Brazil, South Korea and Argentina—and most of those loans return interest that floats with current rates. This year, the rates averaged 17.5 percent, which helps explain the crisis in meeting payments. Each percentage point on the interest rate means well over half a billion dollars a year to Mexico and

nearby as much to Brazil—money that might otherwise be spent on industrial imports.

Fifth item: The German government, struggling to reduce its deficit, enacted a budget with severe cuts in social spending. The Japanese seem about to do the same. That is wrong, and perverse. Both are countries with high savings rates and low inflation. They can afford classic stimulation to raise demand. Instead, they are sitting back cautiously and waiting for others—that is, the Americans—to take the initiative. But they may be in for a long wait.

Sixth item: In Washington, the House of Representatives responded to the unemployment rate by passing a bill to keep most foreign cars out of this country. If it were actually enacted, it would be the most savagely protectionist legislation since the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930, which contributed greatly to the depth and duration of the Depression of the following years.

The reality is that the prosperity of all the rich countries, and most of the poor ones, now depends crucially on the international flows of trade and money. That is why not even the most powerful of them, the United States, can rescue itself without the active cooperation of the others.

The rescue has to begin with lower interest rates in the United States. To keep the rates moving down, President Ronald Reagan has to start bringing down, forcefully, the budget deficits for 1984 and beyond. The president said Thursday in a Washington Post interview that he is counting on an economic recovery to reduce the deficit. He has it backward. Without lower deficits, there will not be much of a recovery. Fears of inflation would keep interest rates too high.

In fact, a thoroughly sensible outline for the rescue operation has been published by the Institute for International Economics, outlining a natural division of labor in this rescue. While the operation has to begin in the United States with lower interest rates and budget deficits, it also requires important contributions elsewhere—especially in Tokyo, Bonn and London. The banks and the IMF have to keep lending. Currencies have to be realigned, with the dollar coming down a bit and the yen coming up quite a lot.

Countries foolish enough not to work together do not deserve to be rich. If the industrial powers do not work together now, fast and hard, they are likely soon to find themselves much less rich than they are today.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Undiplomatic Envoys

It is rare, and usually unwise, for ambassadors to lecture governments in public, either their own or their hosts'. Diplomacy is an art of discretion that should save its bluntest language for the most private communications. But this rule was twice broken recently in regard to Central America, with at least the possibility of salutary effect.

Deane R. Hinton, the United States ambassador to El Salvador, pointedly reminded that country's rulers last month of the United States' public's uneasiness about violations of human rights. Although his strong words were later toned down by the White House, there is evidence that Salvadoran politicians finally got the message.

More recently, Francisco Fiallo Navarro, Nicaraguan ambassador in Washington, publicly called for a "dramatic change" in the policies of his country's Sandinist rulers. His candor to voice such criticism of his government, Managua's men in Washington, chosen more for their sophistication than their zealotry, persists in seeing the flaws as well as the virtues of the Sandinist revolution.

Similarly, Ambassador Hinton followed in the footsteps of his predecessor in the Carter administration, Robert White. The recurring boldness of two such different U.S. diplomats betrays an obvious frustration with the United States' inability to assert humane values through its aid.

Ambassadors risk their entire mission, sometimes their careers, with such public lectures. Mr. Fiallo has now paid for his. Diplomats with the courage to speak out deserve to be given a hearing.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Palestinian Resistance

The Palestinian question has given rise to serious international concern after the tragic events in Lebanon earlier this year. The two-month Israeli siege of West Beirut, the atrocities perpetrated by the invaders and their proteges on the Palestinians in Lebanon, which climaxed in the massacres of Sabra and Chatila, and the suffering and deprivation they have been forced to undergo as refugees have brought sharply into focus what has been the unchanged fate of the Palestinians for over three decades. But it is not the suffering of the Palestinians and the martyrs of their men, women and children in Lebanon alone that can explain the current international concern for a solution of the Palestinian problem. National oppression is a matter often absorbed in history as long as the victim lacks the ability to make the oppressor's life difficult. The Palestinian ques-

tion has forced itself upon the world's attention because of the intrepid resistance the Palestinians offered to the Israeli invaders.

—The Dawn (Karachi).

World Economic Disorder

The endless series of debt negotiations now going on with Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and other borrowers is economically as well as financially crucial. As long as American banks are worried about the adequacy of their reserves they will be in a poor state to finance a recovery.

There is a Catch 22 here, however: a recovery in the industrialized world is essential to get the debtors out of trouble; and so we have the unusual spectacle of central banks summoning meetings not to restrain lending, but to urge its continuation. It is too early to forecast the result; but this is what will determine the actual outlook for 1983.

—The Financial Times (London).

DEC. 21: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Jewish Voters Angry

WASHINGTON — President Theodore Roosevelt is much concerned over the outburst of hostility toward Mr. Taft in the Hebrew quarter of New York, which threatens the secretary of war's availability as a candidate for president. A storm has been raised because Mr. Taft toasted the czar recently at a luncheon. This is sufficiently serious to make Mr. Taft's success at the polls in New York doubtful, because the Semitic vote is much more than sufficient to swing the state. The president and Mr. Taft have conferred with Mr. Simon Wolf, who induced President Roosevelt to send the Kishinev petition to the czar on the eve of the last campaign, which had solidified the Hebrew vote for Mr. Roosevelt.

1932: Canadian Radium Output

PARIS — Canadian radium-producing companies, in which considerable American capital is invested, are expected to break the monopoly held in recent years by Belgian producers operating in Katanga, Belgian Congo, according to Major Bernard Day, Toronto consulting engineer, who recently conferred with Madame Marie Curie, discoverer of radium. Major Day said he had arranged to supply Madame Curie with the radium ore that she needs for experimental purposes and that she had difficulty in procuring elsewhere. If the Great Bear Lake production, discovered two years ago, has the success Major Day predicts for it, it will bring back to North America the leadership that Utah and Colorado lost to Katanga about 1926.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

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Did Reaganomics Ever Really Exist?

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Reaganomics is dead—not because it failed, but because it never existed.

Ronald Reagan never really had an economic program. Mostly, he had a social program to reduce domestic spending, cut taxes and increase defense spending. "Supply-side economics" was an expedient afterthought meant to reconcile Mr. Reagan's desire for higher defense spending and lower taxes by making unbelievable claims for the beneficial effects of tax cuts.

Hence, Reaganomics was born: either an economic theory nor a social philosophy. What it symbolizes most is a political and journalistic addiction to meaningless phrase-making and, more important, an equal addiction to the personalization of all policies.

The cost of this sort of hoopla is inconsequential. It amounts to national (and, for the president, perhaps personal) deception. It obscures the process of economic and social change that drive politics and makes it more difficult for politics to cope with those changes.

By personalizing policies so heavily, it places a burden on national leadership that it rarely can meet.

The fashion now is to regard Mr. Reagan as a political giant, much in the mold of Franklin D. Roosevelt, attempting to shift the course of American politics. But the duller truth is that the policies pursued by the president have differed only in degree, not in direction or emphasis, from those followed in the final days of the Carter administration. To wit: tighter money, more defense spending and less domestic spending.

You don't believe it? Play a little game to test the proposition. Imagine that Jimmy Carter, not Ronald Reagan, won the 1980 election. What would the budget have looked like?

Murray L. Weidenbaum, Mr. Reagan's first chief economist, recently presented estimates showing that the projected Reagan budget for 1986—adjusted for inflation—is only 4 percent smaller than Mr. Carter's projected 1986 budget. So much for the idea that Mr. Reagan is radically reducing the size of government.

Would today's economy have been much different under Mr. Carter? It is doubtful. Tight money might have been relaxed sooner. Arguably, the budget deficit for 1984 and beyond, if it were actually enacted, would be 9 to 9½ percent instead of today's 10.8 percent. Just as arguably, however, inflation might have declined only to 7 or 9 percent instead of today's 4 to 6 percent. It is difficult to imagine Mr. Carter being showered with praise for that kind of performance on the economy.

Not everything would have been the same, of course. By Mr. Weidenbaum's estimates, Mr. Carter would have increased defense spending much less sharply than Mr. Reagan. The defense portion of the budget would have risen from 24 percent in 1982 to 29 percent in 1986 compared with Mr. Reagan's 36 percent. Also, taxes probably would not have been cut. Deficits might have been somewhat smaller, but the federal tax burden would have hit a postwar record in 1983 of about 16 percent of personal income, compared with today's 14 percent.

The point is not to pick among alternative menus of policies and outcomes. It is a mix of 11 percent unemployment and 5 percent inflation better than 9 percent unemployment and 8 percent inflation? Arguments can be made on either side. The real point is more modest: to show that, by comparison with past expectations, just about everything on the platter was distasteful.

Old assumptions about economic management have collapsed. Government does not have a painless way to reduce inflation, especially when everyone has come to expect it. Spending commitments (including a consensus for somewhat higher military outlays) have outraced the tax base. Taxes must be increased, spending must be reduced or permanent deficits will result.



These are unpleasant matters, but the tendency to distill them into pithy phrases—"Reaganomics" being the classic example—and to personalize them makes understanding more, not less, difficult. In part, this seems to be the object. Politicians avoid distasteful realities; the news media revel in personal combat.

In the abstract, it is easy to imagine a politician capitalizing on candor. Poll after poll shows that popular faith in political leaders and institutions has declined. It seems plausible to think that people do not understand the changes going on about them and would reward someone for easing to-day's political and psychological disorientation.

But this vision has yet to appeal to any practicing politician of stature, which suggests that the notion itself may be naive. Mr. Reagan has not distinguished himself by the candor of his economic expositions; his early speeches were nothing if not evangelical. None of his major Democratic critics has done much better. Their polices—"income policy" and "industrial policy"—rival "supply-side economics" in their obscurantism and deceiving qualities.

The result is a political system without bearings. Americans dislike ideology, but every political system needs a modest amount of it. It helps explain events, embodies widely shared values and provides a basis for practical action.

A modernized New Deal ideology performed these functions until recently. It asserted the government's ability to manage the economy for the greater good. It married social and economic policy. By fostering maximum economic growth, government could tap rising wealth to correct social injustice. Everyone benefited.

But when government showed itself unable to run the economy according to specification, New Deal ideology ceased to perform its political role. It could not explain events adequately. Economic stagnation and inflation destroyed the sense of shared values; new programs for some groups meant taxing other groups. There was no longer a basis for practical action.

Reaganomics posed as a substitute. But it was yet nothing more than a phantom philosophy. It has not sought to explain changed economic and social realities in the context of values that provide the basis for practical programs. A political system unable to understand where it is coming from and where it is going simply wanders. This is the ultimate nature of today's stalemate in the United States.

National Journal

Poles Will Continue To Resist

The author is a Polish journalist visiting the United States. He asked that his name not be used when he wrote this report for The Los Angeles Times.

LOS ANGELES — To a detached observer from the West, recent developments in Poland may look like a cruel farce, a shocking (yet real) comedy, a "Catch-22" dressed in a Polish uniform: A group of intellectuals from the Committee for the Defense of Workers—who had acted as moderate, mediating advisers of Solidarity—await trial for "an attempt to overthrow the system by force," an offense for which the Polish penal code provides a death sentence.

For the sake of clarity, "state secret" has been defined as "all unauthorized information." Divulgation of state secrets is a serious crime, punishable by 10 years' imprisonment. Since the imposition of martial law, the Polish media were full of gross anti-American attacks. Yet the military junta took a sudden offense at "continued criticism of Poland and aggressiveness in the programs of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe." For this dis respect, it punished America by banning Polish scholars from studying in the United States for American money.

In the meantime, "normalization" of internal politics was announced, and the long-awaited relaxation of martial law rules was declared by the parliament. Phone calls will no longer be "monitored"; yet some telephone lines will be "tapped." Temporary detainees will be released from concentration camps so that they can be properly arrested.

Test Passed

General Wojciech Jaruzelski admitted that the nation passed the test of patriotism and maturity, yet he was unwilling to lift the restrictions of the "state of war." He only "suspended" them, in case another test proved necessary. In effect, he did not suspend the restrictions at all; he wrote them into the permanent penal code. Martial law has become the law, period.

The meaning of these elaborate moves is as clear as they are predictable; under the Communist regime, there is no "normal" state to which both the government and society can peacefully return. There are many different varieties of abnormality, various degrees of the same historical aberration.

Yet the purpose of the verbal juggling in which the rulers of Poland engage may need some explanation. In a totalitarian state, the function of a lie is far from simple. No one is really expected to believe it. The times of genuine, whole-hearted propaganda have long since passed, and lying has become one of the most important, lovingly practiced rituals of power.

Like all such rituals, it is not meant to impose the idea of omnipotence and intimidation on all possible opponents. The more shameless, implausible and appalling it is, the stronger it makes its point: "Who rules the state rules the truth."

Stage Ending

We have witnessed the end of a certain stage of the Polish struggle. During the last two years, the Polish people have lived through two moments of ultimate truth, when the facts gained absolute predominance over the words: First, during the strikes of August 1980, and later, in December 1981.

The Poles saw their dream almost come true, and then they saw it cynically thwarted. They experienced a sudden eruption of national will and political emotions. They felt the attention of the world focused on them. They were praised, exalted, mythologized, used, instructed, admonished, called to order. Now, again, they face a period of loneliness and oblivion.

All this has happened many times before, yet each turn of the wheel added something to the Polish experience and contributed to historical self-awareness. During mass confrontations, disillusionments turned into sources of strength. Perhaps the most important lessons of the present round are two: The futility of "dialogue" with the rulers of that nonsovereign, dependent country and disappointment with a Roman Catholic Church too eager to make a separate deal with the régime.

As for the future, the Poles will probably continue their latent war—the passive resistance that has become their second nature. They will pay their price and accumulate the burden of bitterness and anger. They will try again, in a different time, possibly with different methods. For them, the game is not over, and never will be. They have accepted their condition of waiting and expectation—the only condition given to them by modern history.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Drug Execution

Regarding "Murderer in U.S. Is Executed With Injection of Drugs" (IHT, Dec. 8) and "Health Agency in U.S. Proposes Reductions in Medicare, Medicaid" (IHT, Dec. 9): Regarding the stories on first execution by lethal injection, and the subsequent story by the HEW, I was tempted to ask did the two doctors who presided at the execution perform this valuable task as a charity case? Perhaps they should ask themselves would they have performed a more pedestrian operation on the unfortunate man if he had presented himself fundus at a more orthodox "health-care" institution?

NICHOLAS GREALY.

London.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature and address. Brief letters receive

Dwight Macdonald, 76, Dies; Author, Essayist

By Wolfgang Saxon
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dwight Macdonald, 76, author and essayist, died here Sunday of a heart ailment.

Known for the wry style he brought to his articles in such magazines as "The New Yorker," "Esquire" and "The Nation," Macdonald was involved in critical contention much of his life. He started out as an orthodox communist but then passed through Trotskyism, anarchism and pacifism.

He was too much of an individualist and skeptic to be beholden to ideology for long. Although he admitted he had mellowed in recent years, he never was far from the jousting in print that marked a much-splitterd America left the years immediately before and after World War II.

Mr. Macdonald was a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy and Yale University. He began his career as a journalist and enjoyed a long association (1929-36) with "Prune Magazine" from its beginnings. He later became an associate editor of the "Partisan Review," during the war years he founded politics, a maverick journal of the left. In later years he gained a reputation as a movie critic with "square" (1960-66).

His literary merits earned him election in 1970 to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He also held visiting professorships at a number of colleges over the years and taught at John Jay College in New York in the mid-1970s.

"I was a Trotskyist once," he observed in 1970 during a discussion of labeling people in politics. "I practiced it with some disdain. Then I became an anarchist, and then I lost interest because I saw no possibility under Eisenhower. I began to worry about politics again only about 1965 — and that was over Vietnam. I'm not a radical now in the sense of believing in a revolutionary solution. But I don't feel particularly conservative."

The Vietnam War, in fact, was the last catalyst to bring Mr. Macdonald into the national political ray. In 1968, he joined other activists on the campuses to speak out against U.S. involvement and to urge young men to defy the draft.

"I have reluctantly decided that civil disobedience is the only answer to the immorality of our times," he declared then. "This is the first time in my life that I have ever felt obliged to violate the law."

Among the volumes Mr. Macdonald wrote or compiled were "Henry Wallace: The Man and the Myth" (1946); "The Ford Foundation: The Men and the Millions" (1956); "The Memoirs of a Revolutionary" (1970); and "The Art of Revolution: Essays in Political Criticism" (1957); "Parodies" (1960), an anthology of that genre from Chaucer to Max Beerbohm and beyond; "Against the American Grain" (1963); and "Essays and Afterthoughts: 1938-1974."

■ Other deaths:

Roy Webb, 94, who as a student wrote Columbia University's fight song "Roar, Lion, Roar" and later composed scores for more than 100 movies. Died 10 of a heart attack in Santa Monica, California. His film music included "Citizen Kane," "Gunga Dina," "Marty," "Notorious," "King of the World," "Remember Mama" and "Sinbad the Sailor."

Lawrence W. Hoyt, 81, a found-



Dwight Macdonald

Arafat Casts His Lot With Jordan and Hussein

PLO Leader Ignores Hard-Liners in a Bid to Capitalize on U.S. Peace Plan

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — For the last two months, Palestine Liberation Organization officials say, Yasser Arafat has been virtually ignoring PLO hard-liners and pursuing a diplomatic strategy aimed at bringing his guerrilla organization into a position to take part in President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative.

"Arafat is off on his own," said a senior official of the Palestine National Council, the PLO parliament-in-exile. "If he comes up with something, he will try to sell it to the rest of the leadership. If not, you will hear him singing a very different song very soon."

Mr. Arafat's strategy, PLO officials say, appears designed to make Amman the PLO's replacement for Beirut. Just as he waged guerrilla war from Lebanon, he will now try to wage guerrilla diplomacy through the Jordanian capital.

Mr. Arafat is not seeking to take over Jordan, the PLO did with part of Lebanon, officials say. Rather, he appears to be trying to cultivate a relationship with King Hussein of Jordan through which the two can coordinate efforts in any negotiations over the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and create a general framework for linkage between Jordan and any future Palestinian entity established on land relinquished by Israel.

Mr. Arafat has several reasons to be attracted to Jordan. It houses the largest single group of people in the Palestinian diaspora. Many of its Palestinian residents, as well as their compatriots in the West Bank, favor some kind of association between a Palestinian homeland and Jordan because of longstanding familial and economic linkages.

Moreover, Jordan is now the focus of American diplomacy in the Middle East and the door through which the PLO must pass if it wants to be involved in that diplomacy. The Reagan plan, which calls for the creation of a Palestinian entity in the West Bank tied to Jordan, may be unacceptable to PLO hard-liners. But other PLO officials believe it may be the only program for Palestinian self-government that has a realistic chance of being put into effect.

In his two rounds of talks with King Hussein, Mr. Arafat did not make any serious concessions. But he is understood to have established a tentative working relationship with the king that will be conveyed to President Reagan when the American and Jordanian leaders meet in Washington on Tuesday.

Some PLO officials say there is a kind of grudging interest within the guerrilla organization over

whether the Arafat-Hussein understandings will be enough to encourage Washington to try to start negotiations on the basis of the Reagan proposal.

According to PLO and Western

NEWS ANALYSIS

diplomatic sources, there were some basic understandings between Mr. Hussein and Mr. Arafat.

One, the sources said, was that the king had no mandate to speak on the PLO's behalf. Mr. Arafat asked the king simply to present the PLO's suggestions and to relay the American responses or counter-proposals.

The sources said a second understanding, on the question of Mr. Reagan's proposal for a link-

age between Jordan and any future Palestinian entity, was that there should be a "special administrative relationship."

The precise makeup of this special relationship has been kept deliberately vague, with no indication whether it would mean a federal system with a strong central government under Mr. Hussein or a confederation of two independent states that would act independently except in key areas of military and foreign affairs.

It appears to many officials that Mr. Arafat is trying to satisfy the part of the Reagan plan calling for an association between Jordan and any Palestinian entity without getting into the sensitive issue of whether that entity would be an independent state, as the PLO wants, or something less than that, as President Reagan proposes.

This, some diplomats have noted, is a characteristic Arafat tactic: Give the appearance of a concession to one side while telling the rest of the PLO leadership that nothing has been conceded, then wait to see what happens.

A third understanding described by the PLO and Western sources on the question of recognizing Israel's right to exist, was that Mr. Arafat would prefer to draw Mr. Reagan's attention to the resolutions adopted at the Arab conference in Fez, Morocco, in September suggesting UN guarantees for the security of all states in the region.

At this stage, many diplomats believe, Mr. Arafat appears not to want to go beyond the Fez declaration — not until he is certain of getting a territorial concession of his own in return.

Leonid Kogan Is Dead; Noted Soviet Violinist

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leonid Kogan, the internationally acclaimed Soviet violinist, died Friday, the official Soviet news agency Tass announced Sunday. Tass did not report where Mr. Kogan had died or give a cause of death.

Mr. Kogan, who gained recognition by winning first prize at the Prague World Youth Festival competition in 1947, gave frequent concerts abroad and performed as a soloist with major U.S. orchestras, including the New York Philharmonic, the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Cleveland Orchestra.

He was a professor at the Moscow State Conservatory and was awarded the Lenin Prize in 1965. He was criticized by some musicians in the West for lending his voice and prestige to official Soviet campaigns against dissident intellectuals.

In 1971, Mr. Kogan canceled a scheduled appearance with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, giving as his reason the presence of a Russian defector in its cello section.

Mr. Kogan frequently served as a host in the Soviet Union for visiting American orchestras and musicians. A Jew, he supported Soviet foreign policy in general and in 1970 joined 51 other Soviet Jews in signing a statement rejecting the charge that Jews were discriminated against in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kogan's playing was praised for its "refinement of conception." He was known as a classicist, a precise, elegant, calm performer who achieved nearly absolute mastery of musical problems



Leonid Kogan

U.S. Envoy Meets With Gemayel

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The U.S. special envoy Morris Draper returned here Monday from Jerusalem, and the Lebanese government insisted on U.S. participation in Lebanese-Israeli talks on the withdrawal of foreign armies from Lebanon.

Mr. Draper met with President Amin Gemayel and briefed him on Israel's decision Sunday to drop its demand for holding part of the talks in Jerusalem, Lebanon's state radio reported.

The Lebanese Army command,

meanwhile, announced that three

Lebanese soldiers and two civilian

employees of the army had been

killed in renewed fighting between

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China's Prime Minister in Cairo on 10-Nation Africa Tour

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — China's prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, arrived here Monday on the start of a month-long, 10-nation tour of Africa, marking a new Chinese effort to assert its influence in Third World affairs after years of paying little attention to this continent.

He is the first Chinese prime minister to visit Africa in 19 years, and, if for no other reason than

this, his trip is attracting a good deal of attention and speculation as to its motives.

During his four-day stay in Cairo, Mr. Zhao was scheduled to hold two rounds of talks with President Hosni Mubarak on subjects ranging from Middle East peace plans and the nonaligned movement; Mr. Mubarak has been more supportive of it than most other Arab leaders.

Earlier this month, Chinese leaders received in Beijing an Arab League delegation, led by King

preparation for the summit of non-aligned nations scheduled for New Delhi in March. Also, it is likely that Mr. Mubarak will try to gain Mr. Zhao's backing for Egypt's stand on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative; Mr. Mubarak has been more supportive of it than most other Arab leaders.

His visit coincides with increasing Egyptian diplomatic activity in

Hussein of Jordan, that gained China's backing for the Arab peace plan drawn up in Fez, Morocco, in September.

Mr. Mubarak has praised the Arab plan but has said that it lacks any mechanism for being put into effect. He has said that the Reagan initiative, calling for the creation of a Palestinian entity in association with Jordan, is more realistic and has a greater chance of serving as a basis for negotiations with Israel.

Before leaving Beijing, Mr. Zhao spelled out in general terms China's policy toward the Palestinian question and the right of Israel to exist.

In addition to Middle East peace plans, the two leaders are also likely to discuss the state of the badly fragmented nonaligned movement, of which Egypt and China were founding members in the early 1950s. After years of isolation because of its peace treaty with Israel, Egypt is trying to reassert itself as an active member of the movement.

Egypt and China have had good, if not exactly close, relations since President Anwar Sadat broke Egypt's ties with Moscow in the early 1970s and turned elsewhere for arms and diplomatic support.

China has sold Egypt about 100 F-5 jet fighters, the Chinese version of the Soviet-built MiG-19, in addition to a wide variety of spare parts for Egypt's Soviet equipment and at least one submarine. Whether a new arms deal would be signed during Mr. Zhao's visit was not known Tuesday, but Egypt has been seeking new arms from many sources, primarily the United States and Western Europe.

Colonel Bouterse, whose National Military Council came to power in 1980 coup, also said it might be weeks before a civilian government took over. "It is time for us to form a truly revolutionary government in which the working class and the oppressed can recognize themselves," he told the Caribbean News Agency in an interview by telex from Paramaribo, Surinam's capital.

Asked about diplomatic and news reports that more than 30 people, including prominent opposition leaders, were executed, Colonel Bouterse said: "Those rumors can be sent to the realm of fairy tales. We protest forcefully against all false information, which is mainly coming from Holland." Surinam received its independence from the Netherlands in 1975.

The government has said 15 persons were shot trying to escape after plotting the coup attempt. The Netherlands and the United States have suspended aid to Surinam because of the reported executions.

Pakistan Seizes 2 Zia Foes

United Press International

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The police seized two political leaders during the weekend in the latest arrests aimed at crushing opposition to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.



Mark Roughan works at his father's store in Portstewart, Northern Ireland. Below, a statue of a British Tommy, monument to the local men killed in World War I, keeps its back to the sea and its bayonet pointed over the Promenade, the city's waterfront street.



Violence Intrudes on an Ulster Town That No Longer Remembers Why

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

The point of the statue's bayonet challenges the shops that face the water: the liquor store, the hairdresser and, farther along the waterfront street called the Promenade, the newsdealer's shop run by the Roughan family.

Inside the shop, behind a counter on which rows of British and Irish newspapers are neatly laid out, Mark Roughan, the owner's son, sells a box of Christmas candy to a young townswoman. Before she leaves she slips one of the London tabloids out of a row and buys it. The single stark headline reads "HORROR."

It is a casual morning in Portstewart. Things started to slow down here even before what have come to be called The Troubles began in Northern Ireland. Ferry loads of tourists from Scotland used to disembark at the Pro-

menade on warm summer mornings and spend the day or a week, shopping or playing golf on grassy courses laid out over coastal sand dunes. But as times prospered elsewhere in the United Kingdom, the tourists started going to Spain or elsewhere on the Continent.

An elderly man limps into the newsdealer's shop. After a few words with Andrew McCubbin, a clerk, he selects a paper carrying the headline "NO MERCY" and goes out the door with it folded under an arm.

Mr. McCubbin, 29, says a lot of Irish people his age are having trouble keeping the facts straight on the chronology of The Troubles. "I've forgotten what started it all. I was 16 or so when it began. There were protests and shootings and killings, and then one day people started saying, 'He had it coming,' and it's been like that ever since. One act of revenge for another act of revenge."

He grew up at Enniskillen on the border with the Republic of Ireland in the densely Roman Catholic county of Fermanagh. In those days, as now, one knew from his earliest years that religious identity was a social and political force as well as a moral one.

"It was built up in you that you were either a Catholic or a Protestant, and the others were different," he says. "It was as if it was black or white — that clear a difference."

Mr. Roughan, 23, rocks gently on his heels at the side of his clerk. He wears a dark blue mackintosh against the chill that whistles in the door with the customers. When he talks his breath is visible.

Growing up in Ulster, he agrees, was filled with such concerns. It was part of daily life. If your training was right, and your home was not poisoned by hate, you eventually grew out of it through education or travel. But there is hardly an adult in Ulster whose conditioning is such that he does not, on meeting a stranger, automatically mark him either a Protestant or a Catholic through clues of name or occupation or accent.

"There are still a lot of old bigots around, but it's the young that are causing the havoc," Mr. Roughan continues.

"Even the old Republicans and the old Loyalists are disgusted," Mr. McCubbin adds. "They may be bigoted but they didn't throw bombs at innocent people."

His green eyes move across the day's row of papers. On top is the headline of *The Daily Mirror*: "HORROR AT THE DISCO."

Down the road a few miles from Portstewart, past Coleraine and Limavady, funerals are scheduled in Ballykelly for some of the local victims of a terrorist bombing there that killed 16 and injured 66, most of them British soldiers from a local barracks.

"I don't know where it will end," Mr. Roughan, a Catholic, says with a sigh. "We haven't had any violence around here before."

"I still don't know how it all began," says Mr. McCubbin, a Protestant. "When you look at Irish history, you can't find a beginning. It's like it's always been there. If you can't find the beginning, can you make an end?"

■ IRA Kills Militiaman
Irish Republican Army gunmen killed a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment as he returned home from his civilian job at an army camp, United Press International reported Monday, quoting police in Belfast.

Austin Smith, 44, was shot shortly before midnight Sunday as he parked his car near his home in Armagh, 35 miles southwest of Belfast, police spokesman said. The outlawed IRA claimed responsibility.

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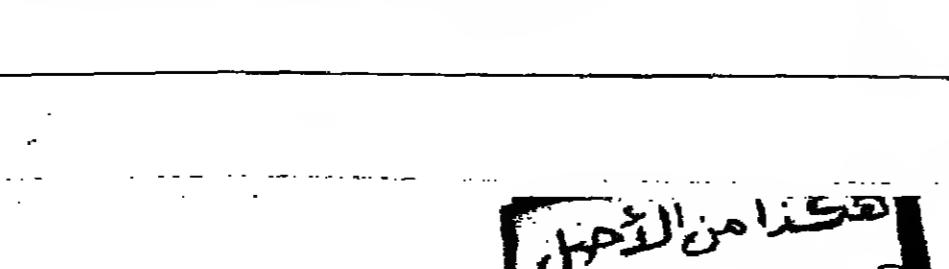
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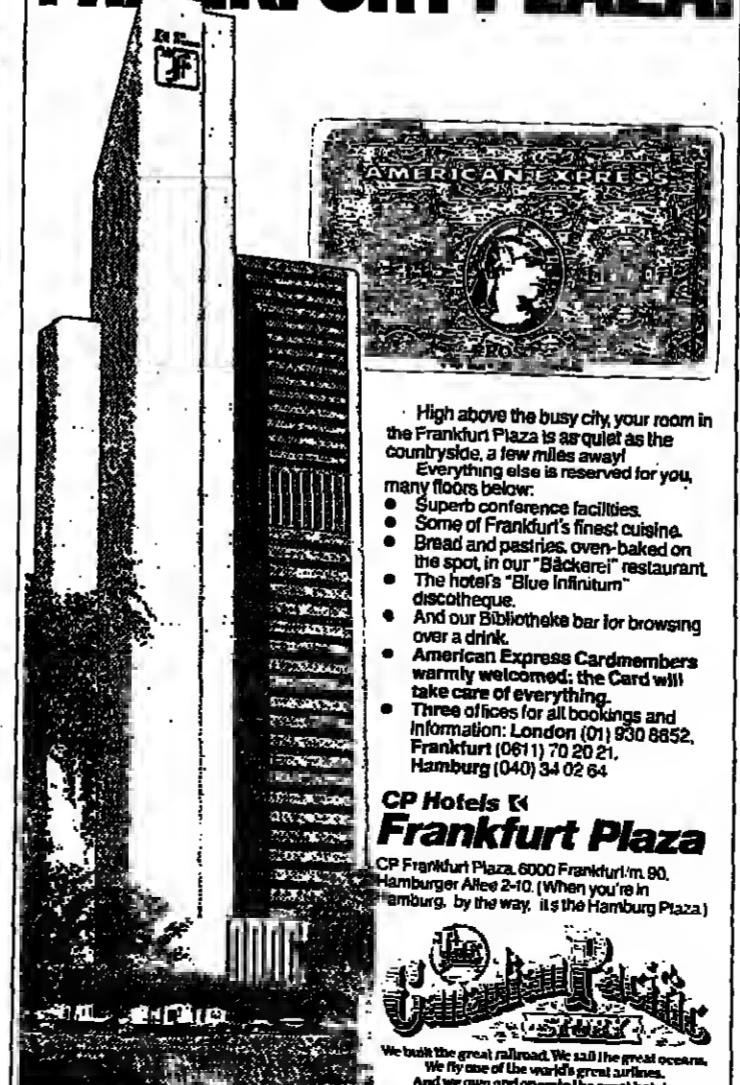
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ARTS / LEISURE

By Edward Rothstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The common 12-tone piano scale is more than just an alphabet of musical sounds. It has for some three centuries served as our culture's "tuning," a presentation, in barest outline, of the tensions, consonances and possibilities of musical expression. Just as a five-note scale used in Java, a 22-note scale used in Indian music, and a 7-note scale in some Arab music, serve distinct musical universes, so has our 12-toned "equal-tempered scale." That tuning came to maturity just as the familiar language of "tonality" was developing, offering flexibility, variety and coherence for the dramatic musical narratives that began to be written during the Baroque period.

But as the tonal tradition began to dissolve in this century, so did the belief in the properties of the 12-tone scale. The most influential stylistic challenge to tonality, for example, offered by Arnold Schoenberg, was called a "method of composing with the 12 tones." The standard scalar divisions were retained, but each tone was broken from the harmonic associations with others that gave the scale its purpose. This was an attempt at "retuning" it through reinterpreting its most basic material.

Other composers were more radical in their approach. If tonal harmonic tensions could no longer organize musical material, if the 12 major and 12 minor keys were sounding worn, then one method of creating fresh sounds was to use entirely different divisions of the octave. Varese, for example, questioned whether the "tempered system" should be "imposed" at all on a composer. Claude Debussy turned to scales of whole tones or pentatonic scales based upon the black keys of the piano. Ferruccio Busoni speculated about dozens of methods of retuning the octave. And in the more experimental American tradition, Charles Ives wrote a series of "quarter-tone" works with 24 notes to the octave and Harry Partch adapted and invented musical instruments which could play his 43-toned scale. Other cultures with all their variety of sound and scale, have also been influential. And even when 12 tones have been retained, there have been attempts at retuning them. La Monte Young, for example, in his four- or five-hour-long work in progress, "The Well-Tuned Piano," has been using a custom-built instrument, with each tone exactly tuned to the overtone of another.

**Marines in Lebanon
Get Yule Radio Gift**

United Press International

BEIRUT — The U.S. Marines serving as peacekeepers in Lebanon got a Christmas present Monday — a radio station. The new 150-kilowatt station — 100.3 on the FM dial — went on the air Monday with a mix of rock and country and western music as well as news and a few "helpful hints" for the 1,500 leathernecks here as part of the 4,500-man multi-national force that also includes soldiers from France and Italy.

Recently yet another attempt was made to explore the world beyond the traditional 12 tones in a recording by the Chicago-based composer Easley Blackwood. Working with an electronic synthesizer as part of a research project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities in conjunction with Webster College, St. Louis, the composer wrote, "12 Microtonal Etudes." Each work is written for a scale containing a different number of notes ranging from 13 to 24. The recording is available from the composer for \$9.95 (address: 5300 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60615).

The tunings investigated were all "equal tunings," equally dividing the octave like the standard piano tuning. And in order to create his tunings — in a score published by Schirmer — Blackwood used the standard staff with double sharp and double flat signs, along with various arrows indicating still subtler divisions of the standard keyboard intervals. Some of the scales create familiar intervals and chordal harmonies; others drift in a realm that has little to do with traditional musical tensions. "My purpose," the composer writes in the liner notes, "was to express what is inherent in the different tunings by the most attractive possible musical design."

Blackwood's technique was to analyze each scale for its similarities to familiar tonal and modal systems. Thus, the scale containing 15 notes is able to create a triad "sufficiently well in tune to serve as the final harmony in cadences." The scale containing 16 notes the composer analyzes as a "combination of four intertwined diminished seventh chords."

The etudes written for each tuning follow a similar aesthetic. The one in the 21-note scale is written as a Baroque suite, with a charming allegro and a contabile adagio.

The 24-note etude is a "passacaglia" with instructions to the electronic synthesizer to emulate the "Romantic organ." Only occasionally, in fact, as in the 23-note composition, is a traditional tonal form or style not actively imitated.

There is an enjoyable neo-Classical glee about these electronic exercises and a good deal of compositional skill has gone into them. There are also moments when the piquant fluidity of some of these tunings and the disorienting lack of traditional frames of reference are used to intriguing ends. Blackwood's goals, however, are higher. He calls his effort a "sequel" to Bach's proof of the efficacy of the well-tempered tuning system in his 48 preludes and fugues. Blackwood also hopes that the tunings will "come into widespread use" and will "inspire generations of composers to enrich the repertory."

of expressive music," giving "a truly progressive direction to the music of the future."

But Blackwood was so intent on producing what he called "appealing" musical compositions that he only drew attention to how much more "appealing" such compositions would be in more conventional tonal realms. Blackwood limited himself in the exploration of the possibilities of these tunings by setting out to see just how tonal they could be. As a result, they become "mis-tunings."

A "tuning" is more than just a tool for expression. It creates its own musical world. And as the Greek philosophers knew, it has metaphysical properties.

Blackwood attempted to use alien tunings to renew the world of the tempered 12-tone system — the world of traditional tonality.

It is an impossible project.

These tunings will never come into widespread use as long as they are just novelties, which is how Blackwood left them.

Tunings must be understood on their own terms, used to create their own styles. But a tuning, as a musical style, is difficult to comprehend in a vacuum, as a purely technical array of tones. It requires a culture to live, a context for its tendencies, that is why Blackwood's attempt seems so rootless. Despite some of the more fascinating and haunting explorations of tunings in this century, there is a poignance to these attempts: they emphasize the extent to which we are without a tuning at all.

**'Tootsie': A Hoffman Lark**By Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After 20 years as a mostly unemployed New York actor, Michael Dorsey (Dustin Hoffman) is desperate. He makes ends meet by teaching acting classes and then, in his spare time, auditioning for parts he never gets. Michael's worst problem is that he's "difficult." He insists on providing more substance for a role than any director wants. He's the sort of actor who, when playing a tomato in a television commercial, angrily refuses to sit down because, as he insists, "tomatoes don't move."

At the beginning of Sydney Pollack's rollicking, hip new comedy, "Tootsie," Michael Dorsey is at the end of his rope. When Sandy (Teri Garr), an actress friend, is turned down for a role on a TV soap opera, Michael decides to prove just how great are his talents.

He goes home, applies some spectacular makeup, puts on a fuzzy reddish-brown wig, a suitable dress, high heels and harlequin glasses. Thus disguised, he looks like an efficient, middle-aged dentist with a sense of style. He pushes his way into the audition and, affecting a slight Southern accent, not only wins the role on the soap, a hospital drama called "Southwest General," but becomes an overnight star of daytime television.

This is the gimmick of "Tootsie," and it's best gotten out of the way immediately because, unlike most such comedies, "Tootsie" has a lot more going for it than its gimmick. It's neither a drag show nor a knockout comedy on the classic order of "Charley's Aunt."

Also, it shouldn't be compared to the elegant farce of Blake Edwards' "Victor/Victoria."

Pollack and the writers of the screenplay, Larry Gelbart and Murray Schisgal, have taken a wildly improbable situation and found just about all of its comic possibilities not by exaggerating the obvious but by treating it with inspired common sense.

An important part of their success is Hoffman's grand performance as both the edgy, cantankerous Michael Dorsey and the serenely self-assured Dorothy Michaels, the stage name he takes on the soap, a character for whom the unappreciated Michael has obviously created a whole lifetime of subtlety.

Dorothy does not wobble around on her high heels — she very carefully measures her small steps. Her bair never gets knocked off-center, though she's rather tense when people get physical with her. When someone asks, not unkindly, why she wears such heavy makeup, she acknowledges that she has an unsightly mucus.

Dorothy is not a parody female. She's crazy idealization. She is almost frighteningly well groomed, as if she had followed every beauty hint ever given. She's also intelligent, understanding and not about to be pushed around by any male chauvinist pigs. Since Michael is himself a pig, this new, dual awareness of his gives the comedy unexpected sweetness.

There's a marvelous moment in



Sydney Pollack and Dustin Hoffman in "Tootsie."

the middle of the film when Michael, out of drag, admits to his friend Jeff (Bill Murray), a playwright, that he was initially disappointed when he realized his Dorothy Michaels would never be a beauty.

Dorothy may not be a beauty, but she possesses a bigness of heart and a no-nonsense approach to her life and career that Michael himself lacks. As she becomes a soap opera personality, she also wins the friendship of one of her co-stars, Julie (Jessica Lange), who plays the tramp registered nurse on the show, and then rouses the passions of Julie's widowed father (Charles Durning).

The fact that Michael/Dorothy has fallen in love with Julie provides the crisis that leads to the film's hilarious climax, played live to a nationwide audience.

BEGINNING WITH POLLACK AND HOFFMAN, NO ONE CONNECTED WITH "TOOTSIE" HAS EVER DONE ANYTHING

Capsule Reviews of U.S. Movies

CAPSULE reviews of films recently released in the United States:

According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, "even when 'Best Friends' isn't working uproariously as a comedy, there's an element of original, offbeat humor that keeps it promising." The film is about a couple, Richard (Burt Reynolds) and Paula (Goldie Hawn), who, after being married in a Spanish-language wedding chapel in Los Angeles so that their friends wouldn't know, and beginning their honeymoon on a road trip sleeping car, have to visit each other's families, both of which contain some rather funny characters.

In "Six Weeks," Dudley Moore plays a California politician who meets Nicole, an adoles-

cent girl suffering from leukemia, played by Katherine Healey, and soon forgets about his congressional campaign. Moore also becomes captivated with Nicole's mother (Mary Tyler Moore), a cosmetics tycoon. According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, the film, directed by Tony Dill, "winds up with neither the emotional momentum of a true tearjerker nor the credibility of a true story."

According to Vincent Canby of The New York Times, Jim Henson and Frank Oz's "The Dark Crystal" aims to be "a sort of Muppet 'Paradise Lost' but winds up as watered down J.R.R. Tolkien." The film, a fairy tale, is set in prehistoric time and follows the adventures of the evil Shekis, similar to vultures, who "set out to reclaim the magical crystal shard

that will forever grant them dominion over all other creatures."

Blake Edwards's "The Trial of the Pink Panther" has been put together from previously unused sequences from four other Pink Panther films with the late Peter Sellers playing the part of Inspector Clouseau. Once again, Clouseau is asked to investigate the theft of the "Pink Panther" diamond but disappears en route to Lugash, the fictitious Middle Eastern country of which the diamond is the national treasure. A television reporter then interviews various people to find out what sort of a man he was, the answers lying in the flashbacks that form most of the film. Vincent Canby of The New York Times says, "Not all of the material is terrific, but all of the memories are fond."

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When you're having the most colorful trip of your life, let your family and friends have a "look" right along with you. Give them a call. But first, check out all the money-saving tips below, so you have a clear picture of how to call for less.



Bell System

Save on surcharges. Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money.

Save with a shortie. In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. And you pay for the callback from the States

with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

Save these other ways. Telephone Company Calling Card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

Save nights & weekends. Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable. Now you have the whole picture.

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*The International Herald Tribune invites you
to meet the ASEAN Government leaders
at an international conference on:*

Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A representative from each of ASEAN's major trading partners—the United States, Japan and the EEC—will also participate.

It is our pleasure to announce that confirmation has just been received that the spokesman from the U.S. Government will be **William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative**.

INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, Secretary General of ASEAN
- Mr. Masao Fujioka, President, Asian Development Bank

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumarlin, Minister of State, Vice-Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)
Development policy in Indonesia
- H.E. Professor IR. Soedardono Hadisapoetro, Minister of Agriculture
Foreign investments in Indonesian agriculture
- IR. Suharto, Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)
Investment policy in Indonesia: opportunities and incentives
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology
The Indonesian economy ten years ahead

FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Tengku Dato' Ahmad Rithauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry
Trade and investment in Malaysia: policies and targets
- H.E. Tan Sri Dato'Ishak Bin Patch Akhir, Chairman of MIDA (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)
Industrial development in Malaysia: opportunities and incentives

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

- H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister of Trade and Industry
Development policy of Singapore
- Mr. Hwang Peng Yuen, Chairman of the Economic Development Board
Investment policy of Singapore: new areas of development
- An invitation has been extended to H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

- H.E. Mr. Cesar Virata, Prime Minister
Development policy of the Philippines
- Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry
Trade and investment policy of the Philippines
- Third speaker to be announced.

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chatichai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry
Thailand's development policy
- Mr. Sanoh Unakul, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board
Thailand's fifth development plan 1982-1986
- Mr. Charachai Leethavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment
Investment incentives and procedures in Thailand
- Dr. Thongchat Hongladarom, Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand
Future development of oil and gas industries in Thailand
- Mr. Sivavong Changkasin, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry
Investment prospects in resources development

TRADE WITH ASEAN

- The three guest luncheon speakers will represent major trading partners of the ASEAN nations: the United States, Japan and the European Community.
- Mr. William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative
 - Mr. Naohiro Amaya, Senior Advisor on Economic Relations to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan
 - Viscount Etienne Davignon, Vice-President, Commission on the European Communities

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

The participation fee is U.S. \$1,500 for each participant. This includes lunches, cocktails, a reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 25. A cancellation fee of U.S. \$400 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

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Conference location: Mandarin Hotel. Information on preferential room rates will be sent to you on receipt of this form.

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BUSINESS / FINANCE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1982

Prices Off Modestly On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange followed the lead of the bond market and ended with a decline Monday, reflecting growing concerns on Wall Street that the recent decline in interest rates has stalled.

The

Dow Jones industrial average rose as much as 6.34 points at midday but changed direction in late afternoon and finished with a decline of 6.99 points, to 1004.51. Declines led advances five to three and volume narrowed to about 62 million shares from 76 million Friday.

Some analysts said the market will probably continue to move lower for the remainder of the year, barring some positive developments regarding interest rates.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said there are too many negatives in the news background for the market to sustain a rally.

"There is a lot of feeling that interest rates won't fall any further over the near term, there is confusion over what OPEC is doing and there is disappointment that Congress can't seem to act decisively," he said.

Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries determined production levels at their meeting in Vienna over the weekend. But the oil ministers failed to reach an agreement on quotas because Saudi Arabia, Iran and Venezuela held out for higher shares, conference sources said.

The government reported personal income rose only 0.4 percent in November — following a 0.5 percent increase in October — because of reduced factory payrolls.

The lame-duck Congress was attempting to pass an emergency funding measure and gasoline tax legislation before Christmas.

The House passed and sent to the Senate the funding measure that includes a compromise plan denying President Reagan production money for MX missile.

Bond prices were lower most of the day because of investor concern the large Treasury offerings the next couple of weeks will be hard to absorb. This has raised fears interest rates may edge up soon.

Oil stocks were mostly lower, with Exxon off 4% to 27%, Texaco 4% to 10%, Atlantic Richfield 1% to 40% and Amerada Hess 1% to 23%.

General American oil was the most spectacular performer on the list and the most active issue, soaring 8% to 43% on turnover of some 1.4 million shares. Mesa Petroleum offered \$40 apiece for 51 percent of General American's shares.

Chrysler was higher and active. The United Auto Workers union late Friday agreed to accept a new contract calling for the first pay raise in two years.

American Telephone & Telegraph, which fell a point last week after reporting lower quarterly earnings, was higher. Pacific Telephone & Telegraph late Friday objected to AT&T's recently presented divestiture plan.

PepsiCo, a 54-point loser last week, was active following a block of 282,000 shares at 35.

Occidental's Pullout Complicates Plight of Italian Chemical Firms

By Brian Childs

Reuters

ROME — Occidental Petroleum's decision to pull out of a \$325 million joint petrochemicals venture with the Italian state energy corporation Eni Nazionale Idrocarburi has raised new problems for Italy's troubled chemicals industry, industry sources say.

A year ago, Eni and the government hailed Eoxy Chimica's birth as a major step toward solving the industry's problems of overcapacity, overmanning and underdeveloped foreign markets.

ENI's chairman, Umberto Colombo, said Friday that the venture's collapse will inevitably affect plans for streamlining the entire industry.

Mr. Colombo said ENI and Occidental agreed on an amicable separation because Occidental refused to have anything to do with a proposed takeover of an unprofitable private sector plant.

Government plans called for ENI and Eoxy Chimica, already facing huge losses on existing operations, to buy loss-ridden and obsolete primary chemicals plants from the giant private sector group Montedison.

Montedison said the takeover, conceived by State Holdings Minister Gianni De Michelis, is its only alternative to major plant closures in already depressed areas of Italy, such as the southern port of Brindisi. But, the sources said, it put impossible strains on Eoxy's ultimate collaboration.

"There were philosophical differences between the two parties," Mr. Colombo said. "Occidental as a private sector enterprise was more concerned with profits in the short term. We as a state corporation must have a greater social conscience."

But Mr. Colombo made clear that even ENI would not contemplate

the proposed Montedison accord without firm legal guarantees of government funding.

A government decision to cover the takeover costs, expected next week, would not be sufficient, he said, adding that ENI will await a binding legal provision for the state funding of the takeover costs, still to be defined.

Mr. Colombo said the decision to end the joint venture was made at meetings with Occidental's chairman, Armand Hammer, early last week, after discussion of substantial losses suffered by Eoxy Chimica in the past year.

He gave no figures but said another joint venture with the U.S.-based Eoxy Coal, roughly broke even and will be continued.

Eoxy Chimica and Eoxy Coal are the two operating subsidiaries of the equally owned \$1 billion holding company, Eoxy, set up in October 1981.

Eoxy Chimica owns some 60 chemical plants in Sardinia, Sicily and northeastern Italy and a controlling stake in the British International Synthetic Rubber Co.

Eoxy Coal owns four coal mines in the United States.

Outlining financial terms of the breakup, Mr. Colombo and other ENI officials said the Italian company will acquire Occidental's 50-percent stake in Eoxy Chimica and continue to operate a European sales network established in the past year.

The \$262.5 million nominal value of Occidental's stake in Eoxy Chimica will be adjusted for its share of losses in the first year of the venture's operation, officials said.

A further adjustment will be made for losses of Eoxy Chimica in the next two years, and this will be written off against Occidental's \$262.5 million share in the capital of Eoxy Coal.

The arrangements reflected the

balance of last year's agreement, designed to reflect the differing short term prospects for the coal and chemicals sectors, the officials said.

The agreement gave Occidental

the right to leave Eoxy Chimica after three years and ENI the right to buy out Occidental's share of Eoxy Coal after the same period.

Both companies have reserves concentrated in the United States and Canada, he said.

Mesa holds reserves of 27 million barrels of oil and 900 billion cubic feet of natural gas, while General American controls

reserves of 80 million barrels of oil

and 500 million cubic feet of gas.

Mr. Pickens said, "General American posted fiscal 1981 earnings of \$61 million. Mesa recorded 1981 earnings of \$106 million," Mr. Pickens said.

The company already holds 1.9 million shares of General American common stock, or about 7.5 percent of the outstanding shares.

The offer is not conditioned upon obtaining a minimum number of shares, Mr. Pickens said.

Mesa was outbid last summer by Gulf Oil Co. in an attempt to acquire Cities Service, a company

many times the size of Mesa. Gulf

If successful, Mesa could end up buying 13 million shares of General American before the Jan. 18 expiration date of the offer.

General American officials could not be reached for comment after several phone calls Monday.

Mr. Pickens said he hoped the takeover would be friendly. Asked if he had talked with General American officers about Mesa's move, Mr. Pickens said, "We're not commenting on that right now."

"The purpose of the offer is to acquire control of and a majority equity interest in General American as a step toward the acquisition of the entire equity interest in General American," Mr. Pickens said in a telephone interview.

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Dow Jones Averages

Open	N.Y.	Avg.	Chg.
101.12	101.25	101.25	+0.03
102.23	102.23	102.23	+0.05
103.51	103.51	103.51	+0.05

12 Month High 100.00

Low 98.50

Yld. 1.00

P/E 10.00

Close 100.00

Chg. +0.05

Included in the series totals.

Market Summary, Dec. 20**Market Diaries****NYSE AMEX****Class Prev. Class Prev.****High 200.00****Low 190.00****Chg. +10.00****Volume 2,700,000****Adv. 50%****Decl. 5%****New Issues 10****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 17****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 18****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 19****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 20****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 21****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 22****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 23****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 24****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 25****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 26****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 27****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 28****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 29****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 30****142.45****142.45****Bonds 142.45****U.S. Industrials 142.45****Industrials 142.45****Now Issues 17****News 17****Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Dec. 31****142.45****142.45**

Peso's Value Halved on Free Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MEXICO CITY — Mexico reopened free market trading in dollars Monday, and the dollar immediately rose to a rate of 150 pesos, more than double the previous day.

The central bank said the exchange rate on the controlled market will be allowed to slip daily to maintain Mexico's trade competitiveness and estimated initial slips at 50 percent annually.

It said the 70 peso rate will be maintained for debts contracted before Dec. 20 to avoid company bankruptcies.

But it said this rate will be allowed to slip much faster than the controlled rate to eventually end the difference in quotations between them.

Bank of Mexico director Miguel Manzanares announced the easing of the controls Dec. 13, saying Mexicans could again buy dollars at the free-market rate, while the "controlled rate" would continue because of lack of foreign exchange.

The central bank said the gold and silver market also would open Monday, based on international prices for both metals and the rate of exchange on the free market.

It estimated that for 1983 the controlled market should draw in \$20 billion from exports as well as \$5 billion in owt foreign loans. It said \$14 billion will be used to service the country's foreign debt and the remaining \$11 billion would be used for imports.

The central bank announced an average 10-percent cut on taxes for imports to be financed under the controlled market to make import costs as low as possible.

According to the new exchange regulations, the controlled rate will apply to most exports and imports of goods and private and public repayment of foreign debt interest and principal.

The new three-tier system came into effect Sunday. In addition to the free-market rate, it established a special rate of 70 pesos to the dollar for certain domestic debts and a "controlled" rate of 95.10 pesos to the dollar for most imports.

According to the new exchange regulations, the controlled rate will apply to most exports and imports of goods and private and public repayment of foreign debt interest and principal.

If the owner gets away with it, he can save up to half the price of a new car. A Mexican-built Volkswagen Caribe, for example, might cost \$3,500 to \$4,000, depending on the exchange rate advantage, against twice that or more on the U.S. side.

John Adams of the United States Customs Service in Phoenix said: "It's very easy to drive them with Mexican plates or United States plates you might have on hand."

The Customs Service, which has begun a crackdown on illegal imports, has also urged the state of Texas to tighten its methods of granting vehicle titles to include

certification that the car has been brought in legally.

Now, the only documents needed to register a car in Texas are a bill of sale and proof of a Texas safety inspection. Mexican-made vehicles can pass the Texas inspection, but do not meet extensive Federal Environmental Protection Agency standards, particularly for emissions. They also do not meet safety standards of the Department of Transportation.

Charles Conroy of the Customs Service's regional office in Houston said: "These people who buy the Mexican cars are aware that the peso devaluation has created a very lucrative financial incentive down there, and there has been an increase in the number of attempts to bring in vehicles without reporting to U.S. Customs."

Foreign automobiles built expressly for the U.S. market bear two metal plates, certifying that environmental and safety standards have been met.

The cars being brought in illegally do not have the plates, but because hundreds of thousands of

The central bank said free market operations initially would be limited to between \$1,000 and \$5,000 for individuals and companies.

Banking sources said the government's aim is to attract dollars that had fled into the black market or U.S. exchange houses across the border, attracted by better rates.

The central bank statement conceded that free-market operations, essentially for normal tourism, initially will be modest because of lack of foreign exchange.

The central bank said the gold and silver market also would open Monday, based on international prices for both metals and the rate of exchange on the free market.

Top government officials have conceded that the controls were a total failure and cost the country at least \$1.4 billion, worsening an \$8 billion foreign debt, a growing recession and a loss of investment and public confidence that sparked this year's capital flight.

The latest devaluation of the peso followed similar action in February and August.

At the current exchange rate: "A person brings that back to the U.S. and unknowingly, not knowing the law, presents it at customs. We are required by law to detain him."

Though duty is only 2.8 percent, the would-be importer then must post a bond equal to the worth of the car and is given 60 days to bring it up to standard.

"That can cost him up to \$7,000," Mr. Conroy said. "It's really sad. They really don't know. They find it costs \$5,000, \$7,000 to bring it up in snuff. They can't afford that and the second alternative is to try to re-export it and they find the shipping costs. Some people, out many, but some just walk off and abandon them."

Those who try to avoid the duty face even more problems, mainly the seizure of the contraband car and the possibility of smuggling charges.

Mr. Conroy said that many of the latter are drivers bringing them in for dealers, "not legitimate dealers, but persons cooing to break the law by selling these cars in the U.S."

Cars cross the border each day, it is almost impossible for them to be detected.

Mr. Conroy said: "If they don't report, there's a chance we might not notice them. They simply drive them across. Nonetheless, he said, customs officials had seized more than 200 vehicles trying to cross illegally in the last three months.

Customs officials decline to disclose all the methods they have developed to detect smuggled cars, but some tips off are the absence of the heavier bumpers required by the Department of Transportation, paint differences, and variations in the model name. The Volkswagen Jetta in the United States is the Atlantic in Mexico; the Rabbit is a Caribe.

One sure tipoff is a new beetle-type Volkswagen, called a Sedan in Mexico. The cars are no longer sold in the United States.

Even people who declare the purchase at the border have serious problems. Mr. Conroy said a Sedan could be bought for \$2,600

in the U.S.

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Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

J&B. It whispers.



Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

CROSSWORD



WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
ALSAVE	57	56	Overscast	LONDON	C F	Cloudy
ALGIERS	75	64	Partly	LOS ANGELES	T 45	Cloudy
AMMAN	72	62	Cloudy	MADRID	19 44	Cloudy
ANKARA	71	59	Cloudy	MANILA	35	Cloudy
ATHENS	71	61	Fair	MEXICO CITY	29	Cloudy
AUCKLAND	74	75	Cloudy	MIAMI	28	Cloudy
BALTIMORE	75	55	Overscast	MILAN	5 41	Cloudy
BEIJING	75	55	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1 34	Cloudy
BEIRUT	74	61	Fair	MUNICH	5 37	Overscast
BELGRADE	74	55	Overscast	NAIROB	23 73	Cloudy
BERLIN	74	55	Overscast	NEW YORK	1 34	Cloudy
BIGSKY	74	55	Showers	NEW YORK	1 34	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	74	55	Rain	NICE	15 59	Overscast
BUCHAREST	74	55	Cloudy	OSLO	2 34	Snow
BUDAPEST	74	55	Cloudy	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
Buenos Aires	74	55	Cloudy	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
CAIRO	74	63	Fair	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
CAPE TOWN	75	55	Cloudy	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
CASABLANCA	74	63	Fair	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
CHICAGO	74	55	Cloudy	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
COLOGNE	74	55	Cloudy	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
COSTA DEL SOL	74	55	Fair	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
DAMASCUS	74	55	Cloudy	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
DUBLIN	74	55	Showers	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
EDINBURGH	74	55	Showers	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
FRANKFURT	74	55	Showers	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
GENEVA	74	55	Showers	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
NARAKE	74	55	Showers	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
HELSINKI	74	55	Showers	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
HONG KONG	74	55	Showers	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
Houston	74	55	Fair	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
ISTANBUL	74	55	Showers	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
JERUSALEM	74	55	Fair	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
LAS PALMAS	74	55	Cloudy	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
LIMA	74	55	Cloudy	PARIS	8 44	Overscast
LISBON	74	55	Rain	PARIS	8 44	Overscast

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

DEC 20 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds (listed with their names) and by the International Fund Services Association. The mercantile symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied by the I.F.S.A.: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (b) bi-monthly; (t) twice yearly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.	512,43	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	SF 32.50
(m) Al-Mal Trust		(d) Amico U.S. Sh.	\$P 43.50
(d) Bierbrand	SF 788.40	(d) Bond-Index Fund	\$P 43.50
(d) C. Grobman	SF 784.80	(d) Globinvest	\$P 47.50
(d) D. Stockbar		(d) Japan-Invest	\$P 50.00
(d) E. Stump Swiss R Est		(d) Latin America Fund	\$P 51.00
(d) F. Stump Swiss R Est		(d) Luxembourg Fund	\$P 21.00
BANK VON ERNST & Co AG PB 2622 Bern	512,42	(d) M. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
(d) G. CIP Fund	512,42	(d) N. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
(d) H. TFP Fund K.V.	512,42	(d) O. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
BANK BRITANNIA PO Box 271 st Heller, Jersey	512,42	(d) P. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
(d) B. Capital Int'l Fund	512,42	(d) Q. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
(d) C. Capital Int'l Fund	512,42	(d) R. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
(d) D. Capital Int'l Fund	512,42	(d) S. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL	512,42	(d) T. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
(d) A. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) U. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
(d) B. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) V. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
(d) C. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) W. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
(d) D. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) X. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
(d) E. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Y. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
(d) F. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Z. Stump Fund	\$P 27.50
CREDIT SUISSE	512,42	Other Funds	512,42
(d) A. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) A. Bond Fund	512,42
(d) B. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Bond-Index Fund	512,42
(d) C. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Bond-Index Fund	512,42
(d) D. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Bond-Index Fund	512,42
(d) E. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Bond-Index Fund	512,42
(d) F. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Bond-Index Fund	512,42
GIT INVESTMENT FFM	512,42	(d) First Epoch Fund	512,42
FIDELITY PO Box 800 Hamilton, Bermuda	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) Fidelity Value Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) Fidelity Australian Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) Fidelity Asia Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) Fidelity Fund Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) Fidelity World Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD	512,42	(d) First Epoch Fund	512,42
(d) G. Berry Fund, Ltd.	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) J. Bond Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) K. Bond Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) L. Bond Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) M. Bond Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) N. Bond Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUNDS	512,42	(d) First Epoch Fund	512,42
JARDINE FLEMING PO Box 260 Hong Kong	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) J. Short Term A Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) K. Short Term B Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) L. Short Term C Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) M. Short Term D Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) N. Long Term	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
LLYODS BANK INT'L PO Box 266 Geneva 11	512,42	(d) First Epoch Fund	512,42
(d) L. Lloyd's Infra Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
MERCHANT BANK AND TRUST CO. LTD	512,42	(d) First Epoch Fund	512,42
(d) A. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) B. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) C. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) D. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) E. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) F. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) G. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) H. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) I. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) J. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) K. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) L. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) M. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) N. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) O. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
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(d) Q. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) R. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) S. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) T. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) U. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) V. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) W. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) X. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) Y. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) Z. Comex Fund	512,42	(d) Fiduciary Fund	512,42
(d) A. Bond Fund	512		

SPORTS

49ers Lose Again As Ground Game Works for Falcons

United Press International
SAN FRANCISCO — Steve Kowalski ran for a touchdown and rookie Riggs plunged the 1-yard line for another score to lead the Atlanta Falcons to a 21-7 victory over the San Francisco 49ers, virtually ending the 49ers' chance of repeating as Super Bowl champions.

Atlanta (5-2) is assured a playoff berth while San Francisco (2-5) is still out of the postseason race.

"The first thing we try to do is protect the ball," Kowalski said. "The Falcons achieved that goal with the power of running backs William Andrews, Riggs and Bo Johnson. The trio combined for 84 yards."

Andrews, who rushed for his 100th career yard in the contest,

kicked a 27-yard field goal in the second period.

The Bucs preserved the victory when Cedric Brown recovered Roosevelt Leaks's fumble at the Tampa Bay 18, well within Efran Herrera's field goal range, with 36 seconds left to play.

Cowboys 21, Saints 7

In Irving, Texas, Danny White, the NFL's leading passer, set up two of Dallas's three touchdowns in the second quarter with long completions and lifted the Cowboys to their eighth straight playoff berth with a 21-7 victory over New Orleans.

New Orleans wasted scoring opportunities both early and late in the game and lost quarterback Ken Stabler in the third quarter with an injured wrist.

Having turned the ball over twice in the opening period, the Cowboys struck for touchdowns on three straight possessions in the second quarter. Tony Dorsett scored two of them on runs of 2 and 1 yards and White threw a 3-yard scoring pass to tight end Doug Cosbie.

Patriots 16, Seahawks 0

In Seattle, Steve Grogan threw a 5-yard touchdown pass to Mark van Eeghen, and John Smith kicked three field goals to lead New England to a 16-0 victory over Seattle.

Grogan completed his touchdown pass to van Eeghen late in the second period for the only touchdown of the game. The New England quarterback completed 14 of 20 passes for 157 yards and had no interceptions.

Smith kicked field goals of 21, 37, and 23 yards for New England's other points. The Patriots, now 4-3, kept alive their AFC playoff hopes. The loss dropped the Seahawks to 3-4 and all but ended their playoff chances.

Patriots 20, Colts 16

In Baltimore, the young and nimble Colts fought Green Bay for four quarters and an overtime to come away with a 20-16 tie and a six-game losing streak.

"It's not a loss. It's far from victory but we could have easily lost this game except for blocked field goal (in overtime)," said Bart Starr, the Packer coach.

Frank Kush, coach of the Colts, seemed to take little consolation in the outcome of the game, which was sent into overtime by Randy McMillan's 1-yard run with 82 seconds left in regulation.

The Colts were unable to establish a running game against the Packers, gaining only 110 yards on the ground. Kush said: "We thought we could run the ball but Green Bay played good football."

Buccaneers 24, Bills 23

In Tampa, Florida, Melvin Turner, making his first NFL start, threw a touchdown pass and ran 4 yards for another score as Tampa Bay kept alive their playoff hopes as Kansas City took a 3-0 lead into the second quarter.

The Chiefs struck again midway through the second period when cornerback Eric Harris intercepted a DeBerg pass and raced 56 yards for a touchdown.

The Broncos answered with a 10-play scoring drive aided by an 18-yard interference call and capped by a 1-yard scoring run by Willhite.

Harris Weirather of Austria, second overall, was fifth in 2:10.32, followed by two Canadians: Todd Brooker and Ken Read.

Brooker, a 22-year-old from Madras, Oregon, is the Canadian slalom champion. He has won the Canadian slalom title three times and the national title once.

His best World Cup result is a 10th place in 1979.

Read, 21, from Victoria, British Columbia, has won the Canadian slalom title twice and the national title once.

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Both will race in the slalom course at Miramonti on Tuesday and then move to the Pancugolo piste for Wednesday's supergiant slalom.

Race organizers could hardly hide their joy at a Sunday night snowfall that left the area in near perfect racing condition.

One of those at Madonna will be French Formula One driver Patrick Tambay, an avid skier who will help test the course just before competition begins.

Stenmark, who finished first last Tuesday in his opening slalom confrontation with Mahre, is expected to race also in the supergiant slalom in search of World Cup points. Mahre, meanwhile, badly needs points to improve on his total of 15.

After Christmas, the men resume racing Jan. 4 at Parpan, Switzerland, with a slalom.



Gerald Willhite of the Broncos did a backward flip after scoring against the Chiefs.

Klammer Triumphs in Downhill; Müller Keeps Lead in Standings

United Press International

VAL GARDENA, Italy — Franz Klammer, the longtime king of World Cup downhill skiers, won a race Monday on the same track on which he made his World Cup debut a decade ago.

The 29-year-old 1976 Olympic downhill champion clocked 2.89.8 seconds on the 3.4-kilometer Saslong course at the northern Italian resort of Santa Cristina.

Klammer competed for the first time on the World Cup circuit in 1972, finishing 30th there.

The men's circuit now moves to Madonna di Campiglio, Italy, for the last two races before the Christmas break, and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden is expected to catch up in the overall standings.

Stenmark, 26, who refuses to compete in the downhill events on the World Cup circuit, stands 11th in the overall standings with 25 points. He spent his weekend training for the upcoming slalom and supergiant slalom races.

Stenmark's rival, Phil Mahre of the United States, competed in the Santa Christina downhills but failed to pick up any points.

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rope. He finished second in the downhill at Aspen, Colorado, last season, but had failed to find much success on European slopes.

"I didn't race as well as I did Sunday, but I got a better result," Brooker noted.

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Franz Klammer



Franz Klammer

More Prize Money Available At 1983 Indoor Track Meets

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A 16-meet grand prize track schedule with a 50-percent increase in prize money for the 1983 indoor track and field season has been announced by the U.S. Athletics Congress.

The series begins with the Ottawa International Indoor Games on Jan. 14 and ends with the U.S. Indoor Championships on Feb. 25 at Madison Square Garden in New York. The number of meets is the same as last year, but the prize money has been increased to \$150,000 from \$100,000.

Other changes include an increase in prize money for the top man and woman point scorer to

\$10,000 from \$7,000; distribution of overall prize money to the top five men and women instead of only the top man and woman, and a different system of awarding bonus points for world indoor meets and U.S. records.

Last year's overall winners were pole vaulter Billy Olson, with 175 points among the men, and mid-distance runner Mary Decker Tabb, with 140 points among the women.

Other meets on the schedule are:

Jan. 15, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Jan. 16, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Jan. 21, Los Angeles.

Jan. 22, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Jan. 28, Millrose Games, New York.

Jan. 29, Louisville, Kentucky.

Feb. 4, Ingleside, California.

Feb. 5, Toronto.

Feb. 11, Daly City, California.

Feb. 12, East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Feb. 18, San Diego.

Feb. 19, Richfield, Ohio.

NBA Standings

Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA (1-0) beat Boston 73-72; beat Utah 106-102.

BOSTON (7-4) beat Detroit 95-82; beat Milwaukee 102-98; beat Kansas City 102-98.

MILWAUKEE (7-4) beat Philadelphia 98-95.

KANSAS CITY (7-4) beat Detroit 102-97.

DALLAS (7-4) beat Atlanta 102-97.

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AT

ART BUCHWALD

Have an MX Christmas

NEW YORK — Under the title "100 Neediest Families," we are asking everyone who can possibly do it, to take in one MX missile this Christmas. A cruel and unyielding House of Representatives has made MX missiles homeless during the holiday season. Originally they were supposed to be sheltered in a dense pack 20 miles long and a mile wide near Cheyenne, Wyoming, in concrete silos. But the plan was vetoed and now the MX missile has no place to go.

The MX missile will not give you any trouble if you take it in your home. You can put it in your attic and just visit it once a day to see if it needs any fuel or water. It has 10 nuclear warheads on it, but you don't have to touch them, because they've already been targeted for someplace in the Soviet Union.

You might ask, "Why should I take an MX missile into my home?"

The reason is that the MX is a deterrent against first-strike aggression, and President Reagan says we need it as a chip in the nuclear arms talks in Geneva. Those of us who are blessed with so much should show the MX missile family that they are not alone during the happiest season of the year. How can anyone in this country enjoy the Christmas holidays when they are aware that there are hundreds of missiles who have no place to celebrate and no one to turn to what should be a festive occasion?

We took an MX into our home last week. At first, there was apprehension in the family. My wife asked nervously, "Suppose it goes off while we're having Christmas dinner?"

I assured her the missile would not go off unless someone in the White House pushed a button.

"I feel uncomfortable having a stranger in the attic," she protested.

"It may be a stranger when it first arrives, but before long it will be part of the family. You'll learn to love it. Besides, how can you enjoy your Christmas when you know there is an MX missile with tiny nuclear warheads to feed somewhere out there in the cold?"

The kids were very excited when

I told them we were taking in an MX for Christmas.

"Can we play with it?" my son wanted to know.

"No, it's not a toy. It's the real thing."

"Does it have a joy stick on it?" my daughter asked.

"I'm not sure," I told her. "But even if it does, I don't think you should fool with it until I read the instructions."

"How do we get one?"

"I'm going to call the U.S. Air Force now," I said.

I placed a call to the Pentagon and told a colonel, "We'd like to take in an MX missile for Christmas as we understand you have many who have no homes."

"Bless you," the colonel said.

"We've had a hard time placing them during the holidays. We are afraid we'll have to keep them on the base. We'll have one delivered to your house tomorrow morning."

The next morning a two-ton Air Force truck arrived and the service personnel gingerly carried our MX guest up to the attic and positioned it so it would be armed toward Europe.

"We'll come back for it after the holidays," the colonel said, "as we still haven't tested it. If you know anyone else that wants one for Christmas just give us a call."

I assured him I would.

After they were gone we all went up into the attic.

My daughter put a quilt on it because she was afraid it would get cold. My other daughter petted its nose. My son put warm milk next to it in case the 10 nuclear warheads got hungry." My wife got into the spirit of things and decorated its fins with holly leaves.

The MX didn't respond in any way and seemed to be contentedly sleeping.

My daughter asked me, "Do MX missiles dream?"

"I'm sure they do," I told her. "I wouldn't be surprised at this very moment that it was dreaming of blowing up Leningrad."

We all tiptoed quietly downstairs filled with the spirit of peace and good cheer. By taking in a homeless MX missile during this holiday season we all had learned the true lesson of what Christmas is really all about.

Advice was preferred.

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The 'Richest Man' in Australia

By Pamela G. Hollie
New York Times Service

PERTH, Australia — Langley George Hancock must have seen the documentary "Dig a Million, Make a Million" at least 100 times since it was made in the late 1960s. It stars a younger, stockier Lang Hancock as himself, a tough-talking Australian prospector; the late Tom Price, right-hand man of the late industrialist Henry Kaiser, as the prospector's U.S. sidekick, and A.W. Clifton, then a Bank of America vice president, as the banker who helps the prospector and Kaiser Steel strike a deal to explore and mine the prospector's iron ore El Dorado in the Hamersley Range. The film ends happily with the prospector flying off into the Australian sunset.

The film depicts Hancock's home state of Western Australia as Australia's Texas, a state of open spaces, mineral wealth and unlimited opportunity. It shows an independent, resourceful and unorthodox Hancock demonstrating the John Wayne-like qualities that have made him a business legend in Australia. And it shows, in somewhat faded hues, the legend of the "lucky country" and why people who live here are lucky. Hancock believes in



The Sydney Morning Herald
Langley Hancock

exploration and, of course, raise the extraction from mines where Hancock gets a royalty.

The project calls for the building of a railroad and deep-water port in the state of Western Australia for iron ore, and another railroad and deep-water port in the state of Queensland on the east coast for the export of steam coal. In time, he sees a transcontinental railway to haul iron ore from the west to a steel mill in the east.

There are stage, of course. The fizzling of the Australian resources boom during the world recession has made the state government of Western Australia dubious about Hancock's grand ideas. His response to what he sees as government foot-dragging has been to initiate one-man secessionist movement.

Because Western Australians generally feel that the riches of the west end up supporting businesses in the east, Hancock's campaign is not considered economic here. In fact, Hancock wins many supporters whenever he cranks up his campaign in response to one politician or another taking him.

"Government represents the blind leading the mentally decrepit," he says. "Western Australia has the potential to be the richest place on earth, but it will not reach its potential while it remains part of the Australian federation under the present constitution."

Now, he thinks he is on his way to succeeding in his two projects. Finisider, a holding company of the Italian state-owned steel and engineering group IRI, has indicated that it is willing to finance the project, perhaps in a

second floor of a modest building that has a "for lease" sign on the front lawn.

The Hancock's only extravagance is a Learjet in which he shuttles between appointments in Asia, Europe and the Middle East. When he is in Perth, he usually spends his time at the office, sifting among his secessionist literature; writing his own letters and proposals. The man who is said to be the richest man in Australia uses an ordinary ballpoint pen and wears white socks with his black shoes.

consortium with two other Italian companies. He sees the area as the Rhine of Australia. He is supported in his plans by the Queensland government under Premier Johannes Bjelke-Petersen. Queensland apparently is eager to proceed with its portion of the project. "We should have begun long ago," the premier told newsmen recently.

Talk of creating an Australian Rub, however, has not been popular in Australia, particularly among the environmentalists, aboriginal land rights advocates and public interest groups who stand in the way of Hancock's projects. "If people really realized what proper use of resources could bring in terms of employment and prosperity, I think we would have fewer problems," said Gina Hayward, Hancock's daughter and business partner. To educate Australia, Hancock decided to charter a 747 jumbo jet to ferry diplomats, businessmen and community leaders around Australia's major mineral sites so that they could see the techniques of mining, environmental control and safety. She called it Wake Up Australia.

Hancock's dreams of national projects as well as his views about business and government have been adopted by his daughter, who is the heir apparent to the Hancock empire. When her father opens his office door, he looks directly into her office opposite his. "My father and I are very close," said Hayward, the Hancock's only child. Her mother, she says, had in the past traveled on business with Hancock, but she is now too ill to do so.

From the time she was 12, Gina Hayward has been at her father's side. She has traveled with him to promote the sale of iron ore around the world. She has met heads of state and learned first hand the tactics that earned her father the nickname, "The Bull" — his refusal to take "no" for an answer and his bull-headedness. When she felt he needed her, she dropped out of college to be his partner and confidante. Now that he has had to take it easy after a heart attack, Hayward, a divorced mother of two, has begun to take over the prospecting company.

Unlike her father, she is very soft-spoken, amiable, shy, but like her father she is folksy and unpredictable. Though she envisions a time when Hancock Prospecting will go public in order to raise money for exploration, she doesn't anticipate that the company will ever be large. Right now, it is very small, essentially her, her father and a small office staff on the second floor of a modest building that has a "for lease" sign on the front lawn.

The Hancock's don't flaunt their wealth. Hancock's only extravagance is a Learjet in which he shuttles between appointments in Asia, Europe and the Middle East. When he is in Perth, he usually spends his time at the office, sifting among his secessionist literature; writing his own letters and proposals. The man who is said to be the richest man in Australia uses an ordinary ballpoint pen and wears white socks with his black shoes.

PEOPLE**Dancer Felled on Stage**

noted feminist said she was disappointed the school would not give her program the recognition it needed. A chief irritant, she said, was the university's refusal to award scholarships for the study of works written before 1800. Her program concentrated on women writers of the 17th and 18th centuries, a period she feels is poorly known. The chairman of the university's English department, Gordon Taylor, said the school's graduate program has long had a policy of focusing on modern letters.

Many came because of the shattered dream of the former auto-maker John Z. De Lorean, but most were bargain hunters who finally settled for the mundane and functional. About 500 buyers and curiosity seekers showed up in Irvine, California, when the West Coast residents of the once high-flying financier's De Lorean-Motor Co. were placed on the auction block.

The turnout was far short of the 1,000 to 2,000 anticipated by Consolidated International Inc., a Columbus, Ohio, firm that bought the Marbles and keeps the priceless Parthenon sculptures in London. David Wilson, director of the British Museum, said, "If we start dismantling our collections, it will be the beginning of the end of the museum as an international cultural institution." Wilson told The Observer, "If we allow the marbles to go back to Greece, we will open the floodgates to demands from every country in the world that believes it has a case against Britain, and we will place an enormous amount of material at risk." The collection of marble sculptures, taken from the Parthenon temple on the Acropolis at Athens, were brought to Britain between 1801 and 1812 by the seventh Earl of Elgin. Up to now, the museum has kept silent over Greece's long-standing demand for the return of the sculptures. The most recent, from Melina Mercouri, Greece's minister of culture, was rejected by the British government last February. Lord Avon, government environment spokesman in the House of Lords, said that the sculptures were owned by the British Museum and that their preservation in London was saving them from the air pollution now seriously damaging the Acropolis.

Nancy Reagan underwent minor surgery at the White House for removal of a growth on the upper lip. A spokeswoman for the U.S. first lady said the surgery was performed in the office of the White House physician.

President Ronald Reagan, Diana, Princess of Wales and ET, the space creature from the film "ET, the Extra-Terrestrial," topped People Magazine's list of the "25 most intriguing people" for 1982.

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